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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 66-70 (16-21). Tomorrow: Little change. Temp. 65-71 (19-21). LONDON: Warm and fair. Temp. 65-71 (19-21). Tomorrow: Little change. Temp. 65-71 (19-21). CINCINNATI: Slight rain. Temp. 65-71 (19-21). NEW YORK: Occasional showers. Temp. 65-71 (19-21). Yesterday's temp. 72-80 (22-28).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

No. 27,774

Bonn Fight On Pacts Postponed To Allow Talks Among Parties

BONN, May 1 (Reuters).—West German government and opposition leaders agreed today to postpone a debate scheduled to open Wednesday on the ratification of the controversial goodwill treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland.

A government announcement after a meeting between Chancellor Willy Brandt and the opposition leader, Rainer Barzel, gave no new date for the ratification debate.

It said that Mr. Brandt and Mr. Barzel had agreed to resume inter-party talks to try to work out a compromise solution to differences on foreign and domestic policy. The talks will resume Wednesday.

Mr. Brandt and Mr. Barzel will be accompanied at the talks by eight politicians who met with the two leaders for four and a half hours Friday to try to end a political crisis threatening the life of Mr. Brandt's left-liberal coalition and paralyzing the government.

Two Attempts Made

Objections by the opposition Christian Democratic Union to the 1970 pacts with Moscow and Warsaw in their present form led indirectly to two attempts last week to overthrow the government.

The Christian Democrats argue that the treaties permanently seal the partition of Germany, and have warned that they will not get a majority in parliament.

Mr. Brandt's Bundestag majority of four fell to two today with an announcement by a 48-year-old deputy of the coalition Free Democratic party, Wilhelm Helms, that he is applying tomorrow for guest-membership in the Christian Democrats.

Mr. Helms, who has been wavering for weeks, declined in last Thursday's no-confidence vote, when the Christian Democrats fell two votes short of the 249 required to unseat Mr. Brandt. Mr. Helms voted with the opposition on Friday, when Mr. Brandt failed to get the 1972 budget appropriation for running his channel, levy approved, in a 249-247 vote.

The object of the talks on Wednesday between the party leaders was to try to draw up a joint foreign policy declaration for submission to the Bundestag along with the treaties.

The Bundestag steering committee meets tomorrow to consider the parliamentary timetable for the ratification debate on the treaties and for the unfinished debate on the 1972 budget.

Saturday, Mr. Brandt told 50,000 cheering West Berliners that ratification of the treaties was essential for their future.

"It cannot and I say it will not fail, for the sake of Berlin's safety," he said.

Supporters and opponents of the treaties battled on the market square in Bonn Saturday night to the accompaniment of jeers, boos and shouts of "Nazis."



BURDEN OF WAR—South Vietnamese marine carrying dead comrade who was killed during fighting along Route 1, seven miles south of the town of Quang Tri Sunday.

New Orders for U.S. Envoy

Nixon-Brezhnev Exchanges Raise Hopes for SALT Pact

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The White House said today that President Nixon has had recent secret exchanges with the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, that Mr. Nixon believes have substantially increased the possibility of a U.S.-Soviet agreement to curb nuclear arms.

Mr. Nixon has ordered Gerard C. Smith, the U.S. ambassador at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in Helsinki, to return there with new instructions.

The President was reported to be confident that the Soviet envoy to the SALT parley, Vladimir Evsyonov, also will receive from his government new instructions that "can lead to an agreement which is mutually acceptable to both sides."

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler announced this after Mr. Nixon met for an hour with Mr. Smith and administration diplomatic, military and intelligence officers.

Mr. Smith flew back to Helsinki tonight. He arrived in Washington for consultations last Wednesday.

No Details Given

Mr. Ziegler did not go into any details of the prospective U.S.-Soviet accord. He said it was difficult to predict whether an agreement could be reached in time for Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev to sign a treaty during the President's visit to the Soviet Union, beginning May 22.

But Mr. Ziegler indicated if an agreement was not ready to sign, Mr. Nixon and Soviet officials

Senate Restores \$45 Million VOA Funds to USIA

WASHINGTON, May 1 (Reuters).—The Senate today overrode its Foreign Relations Committee and gave the Nixon administration the money it sought to operate Voice of America.

The committee had cut funds for the U.S. Information Agency, which controls VOA, by 25 percent as part of a struggle to obtain copies of its country-by-country planning documents.

But the Senate, after intensive lobbying by the administration, voted to restore the \$45-million cut by the committee from the administration's requested \$300 million for the new fiscal year. The vote was 57-15.

Communists Take Quang Tri, First Provincial Capital to Fall

Control 27 Miles South of the DMZ

SAIGON, May 1 (AP).—The South Vietnamese abandoned Quang Tri today, giving the Communists control of a broad strip of strategic territory just below the Demilitarized Zone and a springboard for attacks farther south—possibly against Hue.

The loss of Quang Tri, Hanoi's first major triumph in the 33-day-old offensive, was accompanied by these developments in other parts of South Vietnam:

- A large area along the central coast, with a population of 200,000 and an important rice crop, fell to enemy control.
- The North Vietnamese increased pressure on the provincial capital of An Loc, 60 miles north of Saigon.

- Saigonese began to feel war nerves as some officials predicted possible rocket attacks on the capital.
- Quang Tri was the first South Vietnamese provincial capital to fall in the offensive that began March 30 with a North Vietnamese invasion across the DMZ.

Allied officials believe the Communist command seeks to take over the two northernmost provinces of South Vietnam to give Hanoi and the Viet Cong bargaining power at the peace talks in Paris.

Several thousand South Vietnamese troops were trying to battle their way south from Quang Tri after the city was officially abandoned.

Field reports said at least 20 American field advisers were with them, having volunteered to stay with their units. Eighty other Americans and 49 South Vietnamese were taken out in a daring helicopter rescue operation.

A U.S. Skyraider bomber, flying with the helicopters to suppress ground fire, and an O-3 forward observer plane were shot down during the rescue. The Skyraider pilot was picked up; the fate of the second was unknown, military officials said.

In its advance on Quang Tri, the northernmost provincial capital, the Communists had seized Dong Ha, just to the north, Friday. The enemy now has taken control of all territory up to 27 miles south of the DMZ.

Hue, the former imperial capital, 32 miles south of Quang Tri, is believed to be a primary target of Hanoi's drive. Fire Base Bastogne, on the western approaches to Hue, fell Saturday.

The northernmost point of government control after Quang Tri's abandonment was a marine position on Highway 1, eight miles south of Quang Tri and 24 miles north of Hue.

Brig. Gen. Vu Van Gial, commander of the Third South Vietnamese Division, which formed the bulk of Quang Tri's defenders, was among several senior commanders evacuated by helicopter. He established new headquarters at Camp Evans, about eight miles south of the new front line.

Should the North Vietnamese actually occupy Quang Tri City, the possibility remained that allied air strikes would be brought to bear on it. Lt. Gen. Hoang Xuan Lam, 1st Military Region commander, has said he will order the destruction of any town occupied by the enemy.

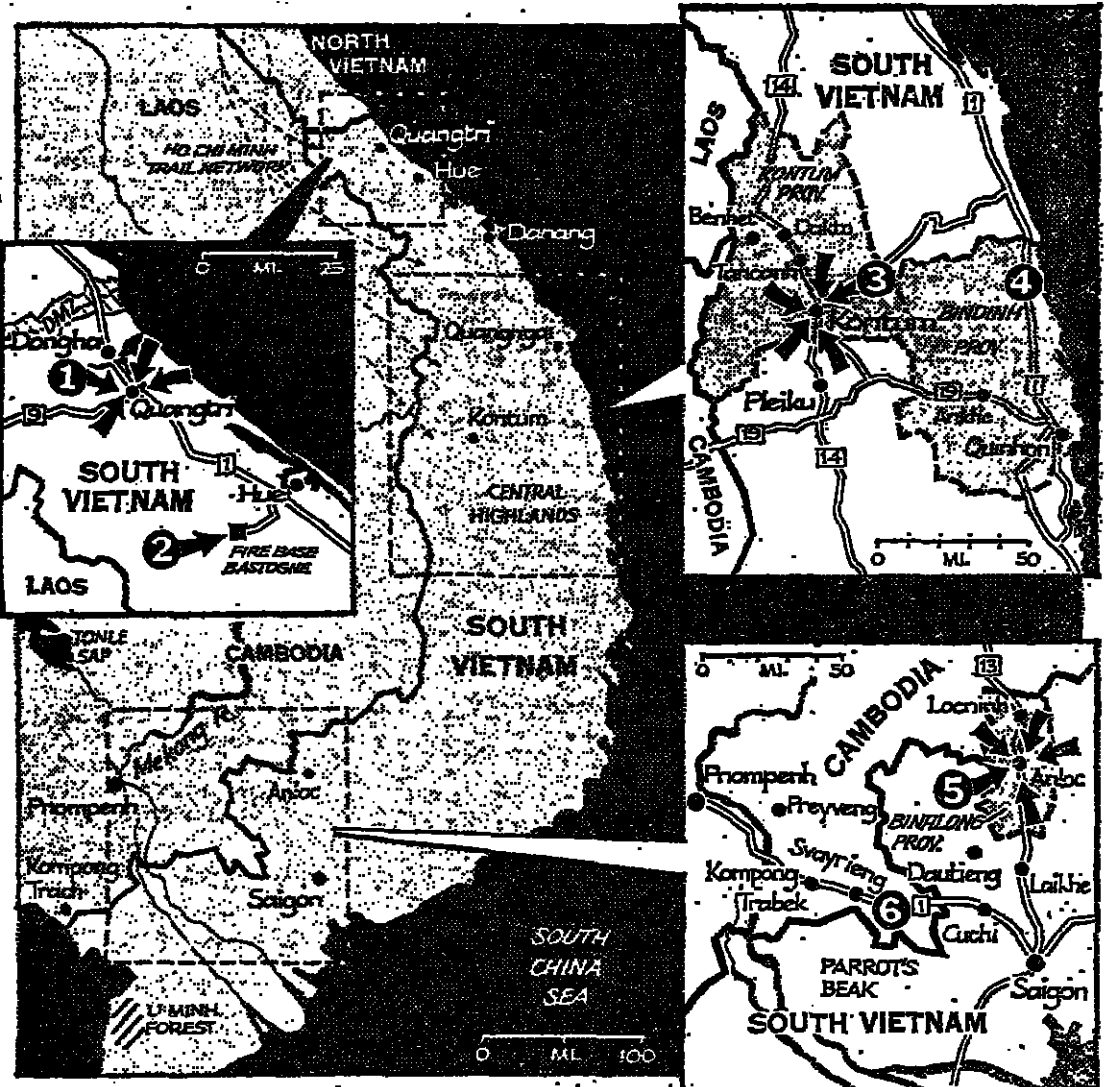
Quang Tri was virtually deserted by its 25,000 residents during the five days of enemy shelling—3,000 rounds on Saturday and Sunday—and ground probes that preceded abandonment.

On the central coast, the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong extended their control over 300,000 people in the northern part of Binh Dinh Province and its rich rice crop, believed to be enough to feed the enemy troops for a year. This developed with the fall of Tam Quan. The only remaining government stronghold in the area is Landing Zone English, a regimental headquarters.

Enemy troops had seized the key district towns of Bong Son and Hoa An earlier in their campaign.

Elsewhere, heavy fighting occurred again on Highway 13, north of Saigon, where South Vietnamese troops are trying to break the nearly four-week siege of An Loc and reopen the highway.

Attacks continued in the Cien (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Quang Tri (1) was abandoned as a base and district capital yesterday. Nearby Dong Ha fell earlier and Fire Base Bastogne (2) west of Hue was lost Saturday. Enemy forces pressed ever closer to Kontum (3) and took three towns and endangered Landing Zone English in northern Binh Dinh Province (4). Further fighting was reported on Highway 13 and the siege of An Loc (5) continued. Saturday enemy tanks were reported in the Parrot's Beak area (6) and yesterday there was fighting at Kompong Trach.

Secret Peace Sessions Expected in Paris

Tho in Paris, Said to Hint Hanoi Shift

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, May 1 (WP).—Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese Politburo member associated with previous secret peace talks, returned to Paris yesterday and suggested that Hanoi might have changed its stand for the negotiations he said he would "continue" with the United States.

In an airport statement issued upon his arrival from Hanoi by way of Peking and Moscow, Mr. Tho reiterated general North Vietnamese positions but departed from standard phrasing on two potentially important issues, suggesting a possible softening of the Communists' public image.

"We do not in any fashion want to impose a 'Communist regime' in South Vietnam as Mr. Nixon claims," Mr. Tho said. This was believed to be the first time that North Vietnam had formally spoken out so forcefully on this issue, although such has long been the Viet Cong line.

The North Vietnamese leader also intrigued observers by failing to mention the Viet Cong's seven-point peace plan by name, although he did spell out many of its demands.

Hopes Raised

This curious falling in a five-page statement raised hopes that Mr. Tho may have brought new instructions allowing him to rearrange what the United States has felt were rigid demands in previous Communist peace packages.

Mr. Tho said that he was "very happy to return to Paris and continue with Minister Xuan Thuy (the titular head of the Hanoi peace talks delegation) to lead the negotiations with the American party."

He did not specifically mention new secret talks of the kind he has conducted since 1968 with American officials.

But his frequent stress in the airport statement on the chances of negotiations leading to a peaceful settlement were clearly intended to suggest that he was ready to resume the secret talks with the United States, which were broken off last fall amid mutual recrimination.

Moreover, Mr. Tho is officially listed only as a "counselor" to the Hanoi peace talks delegation. He is never known to have taken



BACK IN TOWN—Le Duc Tho, member of Hanoi politburo, arriving at Paris airport Sunday. He came by way of Peking and Moscow. Xuan Thuy, head of North Vietnamese delegation to Paris peace talks, in background.

U.S. Aides Now Expect Hanoi To Reverse Stance on Truce

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, May 1 (WP).—U.S. strategists suspect that Hanoi may decide to take up an old American offer for a ceasefire, fixed date for American withdrawal and release of all prisoners now that North Vietnam's military position has improved.

North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho "simply rejected" that proposal, which was presented to him by

ment. In effect, the Communists would have been quitting the war, with the Saigon regime at its height of military and political supremacy.

But if North Vietnam, in the near future, should reverse course and head toward a cease-fire in place and a total U.S. troop withdrawal, it would have just the opposite military and political implications.

It would signify that Hanoi was confident that it had gained enough territory and demonstrated enough military and political momentum through its present offensive to oust the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu at a time that Hanoi chooses. Or, alternatively, it would signify that North Vietnam had achieved as much as it could hope to accomplish at this time and had put a temporary priority on getting all U.S. forces out of the Vietnamese war.

No American official, including presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, in a secret meeting there last May 31.

The reasons were readily apparent then. A cease-fire at that point, when North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces were in a relatively passive and distinctly subordinate military position, would have given great advantages to the Saigon govern-

U.S. Reported To Have Made Talks Deal

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 1 (NYT).—The United States decided to return to the Vietnam peace conference after secret arrangements were worked out with Hanoi and Moscow for the resumption of private peace talks as well, according to a well-placed administration source.

Under the arrangement, the U.S. delegation ended its month-long boycott of the formal peace conference in Paris and Le Duc Tho, the Politburo member charged with secret Vietnam negotiations, left Hanoi for Paris.

The North Vietnamese and the United States have exchanged a series of messages in the last month since the current North Vietnamese offensive began against South Vietnam, the source said.

Kissinger Trip

The arrangements for the resumption of talks were begun after the American bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong two weeks ago. Final details were reportedly worked out while Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's special adviser on national security affairs, was in Moscow last week-end for four days of talks with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader.

Mr. Brezhnev was reported to have urged Mr. Nixon to resume talks with the North Vietnamese, suggesting that the secret negotiations with Mr. Tho might prove productive. Mr. Kissinger, who had met a dozen times with Mr. Tho and other North Vietnamese diplomats in private since 1969, would be the logical person to meet again with Mr. Tho.

Mr. Nixon, after hearing Mr. Kissinger's report, put into operation the machinery that led to the announcement last Tuesday that the United States would return to regular talks in Paris.

Administration officials, however, have no evidence that the talks—either in public or private—will necessarily prove more productive than previous rounds of talks.

Soviet, Hanoi Ties

MOSCOW, May 1 (UPI).—Three high-ranking Soviet officials visited Hanoi just after Mr. Kissinger's Moscow visit to assure the North (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Sadat Hints Russia Backs Military Solution

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, May 1 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat in a May Day address at Alexandria today declared that he had "a guarantee" that he had "a reasonable period" he shall have the power to liberate our land.

Although he did not say so, he president gave the impression that he had received the guarantee during his talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow last week. He said that the enemies of Israel would read the Soviet-Egyptian communiqué issued after those talks "two, three, four and five times."

The communiqué, in the Russian version reported from Moscow, said that in view of Israel's "unjust aggression, the Arab peoples had every right to use their means" than political ones "to free the occupied territories." The Arabic version distributed was said "various means."

The communiqué has been interpreted here as a Soviet endorsement of Mr. Sadat's repeated threats to resort to military force against Israel if a present diplomatic stalemate continued.

Absence of Fighting

Egyptian officials have been fighting that the Nixon administration is bent on maintaining the status quo in the Middle East—namely, to prolong the absence of fighting and to permit Israel to continue its occupation of the territories it seized in the 1967 war.

Therefore, has only one



WARM FAREWELL—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin saying goodbye to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Moscow Saturday. Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is at center.

choice, in that view, and that is to resort to military action that, at the very least, would transform the existing situation and perhaps convince the world that the dangers of all-out war are so great that the search for a just settlement can no longer be postponed.

Mr. Sadat did not repeat the promise that he would retake the occupied territories within a year.

He had made that promise in a speech here last week.

Today he said: "In our coming battle, I will not be satisfied with the liberation of the occupied lands alone; the arrogance that Israel has displayed for 23 years must be ended."

Mr. Sadat spoke at an open-

air rally attended by about 50,000 persons in the sports stadium of Alexandria. His speech was televised nationally.

Mr. Sadat denounced the Nixon administration for what he called its "treachery and lies" in dealing with Egypt during last year's consultations on an interim agreement for opening the Suez Canal.

He said that the last message he had received from the United States was not even worth answering.

Soviet-Egyptian Communiqué

MOSCOW, May 1 (NYT).—President Sadat ended a seemingly perfunctory two-day visit to Moscow Saturday with Soviet pledges of more military aid.

A communiqué made public after the Egyptian leader's departure for Cairo said the two sides had "reached agreement on further strengthening of military cooperation."

The taking of important appropriate measures in that direction was arranged," the statement added.

The communiqué also said that in view of the continuing frustration of a political settlement in the Middle East, "the Arab states have every reason to use other means, too, to regain the Arab lands captured by Israel."

The Soviet Union, thus, appeared to pay at least lip service to Mr. Sadat's proclaimed intention of regaining the lost territories by force if necessary.

In the past, Moscow has been hesitant to condone any but political methods to resolve the Middle East conflict.

Mr. Sadat spoke at an open-

Smoke Hangs Over Belfast After Rioting by Protestants

BELFAST, May 1 (UPI)—A heavy pall of black smoke hung today over the eastern section of Belfast, where Protestant youths burned homes and looted shops in Northern Ireland's worst rioting since Britain imposed direct rule.

Security forces said at least three policemen were injured, one seriously, in running street battles with hundreds of Protestant youths who began rioting last night and continued into the early morning hours.

Elsewhere in Belfast snipers firing at British troops killed an eight-year-old Catholic girl yesterday, the army said. She was named Gavin and was in a burst of gunfire while standing outside her home on the Catholic side of Belfast's Old Park Road.

Allon Charges Moscow Abets Cairo Extremists

TEL AVIV, May 1 (UPI)—Deputy Premier Yigal Allon, yesterday accused the Soviet Union of encouraging Egyptian extremists and making it easier for Cairo to decide to renew the war against Israel.

Mr. Allon's reaction to the joint Soviet-Egyptian communiqué following President Anwar Sadat's visit to Moscow came as the cabinet discussed the implications of the statement and heard the plan for Premier Golda Meir's trip to Moscow later this week.

The communiqué issued in Moscow and Cairo contained no emphasis on achieving a peace settlement, as previous ones had, and gave the Arabs "every right to use all methods to regain the lands usurped by Israel."

Leaving for the United States, where he is to meet today with Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Mr. Allon said that Mr. Sadat most likely came away from the Kremlin with a promise for more and newer weaponry.

"In the past few months, the Soviet Union has tried to present itself as a moderate superpower," Mr. Allon told newsmen. "But in this joint communiqué, it actually helped the extremist groups in Egyptian society."

"When Sadat will have to decide it is time to use military means, it will be easier for him to do so," Mr. Allon said.

Asked if another round of war is likely, Mr. Allon replied, "We sincerely hope that the Egyptians will not force us to win another war."

Vietnam GI's Total 66,300

SAIGON, May 1 (UPI)—A total of 11,200 Americans were withdrawn from South Vietnam last week, surpassing in advance President Nixon's goal to reduce troop strength here to 69,000 by May 1, the U.S. Command said today.

The withdrawals cut to 66,300 the number of American servicemen in South Vietnam as of last Thursday. The number of Americans within South Vietnam was the lowest since June 1968 when there were 69,000 here, but at the same time U.S. strength in the offshore war zone increased.

The command said that 6,500 Americans were added last week to the Seventh Fleet force. The buildup in fleet strength in the past month to at least 44,500 has included the addition of three aircraft carriers, about a dozen cruisers and destroyers and other support craft.

Post Reporter Honored

WASHINGTON, May 1 (UPI)—Carroll Kilpatrick, 58, of The Washington Post has received the first award of the Merriman Smith Memorial Fund for "excellence in presidential news coverage."

He won the \$500 award for his story from Burbank, Calif., on July 12, 1969, about the pressure on President Nixon's announcement that he would visit China.

North Dakota Voting

FARGO, N. D., May 1 (AP)—North Dakota voters soundly defeated a proposed new constitution Friday. Residents approved the side issue of removing the state's constitutional ban on lotteries and a proposal calling for an increase in the number of signatures required on petitions aimed at initiating or referring laws.

Quang Tri Abandoned To Enemy

1st Province Capital To Fall in Invasion

(Continued from Page 1)

Highlands, where another major battle for a provincial capital, Kontum, is expected to erupt at any time.

Field reports said the North Vietnamese reached the perimeter of Fire Base Lima, six miles north of Kontum, and captured four American-made M-41 tanks. They were reportedly beaten back by South Vietnamese and U.S. air strikes and fled, leaving three tanks behind.

Enemy sappers cut Highway 1 in two widely separated places early today. They blew up a big river bridge at Go Dau Ha, west of Saigon and six miles from the Cambodian border.

Military officials were puzzled by the destruction of the bridge as it severed the highway that the enemy might have wanted to use for staging attacks out of Cambodia against Saigon.

Highway 1 is cut

Communist sappers cut Highway 1 about 10 miles north of Da Nang at the 3,500-foot Hai Van Pass that connects the big port city with Hue. The road was destroyed in two places by the sappers, who blew up culverts.

It was a significant attack in that Highway 1, also cut south of Quang Tri, is the main overland supply route from Da Nang to the northern front. This restricts movement of supplies north and refugees south of Da Nang. The South Vietnamese will have to rely on movement by air and sea.

There have been reports that one of the North Vietnamese objectives is to seize the Hai Van Pass, thus cutting off South Vietnam's two northernmost provinces of Quang Tri and Thua Thien.

Further south, Saigon continued to be spared in the enemy's offensive but officials said the enemy might yet hit it with a rocket attack. Some had predicted a May Day assault of some kind. Others said an attack could come next weekend—the 18th anniversary of the fall of Dien Bien Phu in the final battle of the French-Indochina war.

U.S. B-52 bombers, flying their heaviest raids of the war, blanketed the outskirts of Quang Tri with more than a score of strikes, unleashing 500 tons of explosives on North Vietnamese positions.

Other waves of B-52s struck close to Saigon for the second successive day, hitting positions 30 miles northwest of the capital.

Fifth Carrier Arrives

U.S. warships off both Vietnamese coasts pounded suspected targets. U.S. Navy spokesmen said.

The carrier Midway joined the armada, bringing to five the number of carriers on station in the war zone. A sixth carrier was reported en route.

American, Korean and Filipino civilians working in non-official jobs have begun evacuating Hue as a precautionary measure. U.S. officials disclosed. Only 15 or 20 remain, from a high of 70 to 80 a month ago. Most are Americans.

More than 350,000 refugees are on the roads of South Vietnam, seeking escape from the fighting in the northern provinces and Central Highlands.

American advisers in Saigon reported nearly a quarter of a million refugees are on the move trying to get to Hue and then on to Da Nang from the Quang Tri area. About 5,000 have boarded boats at Tam My, near Hue, to get to Da Nang by sea.

"Which Way to Run?"

In coastal Binh Dinh, the nation's most populous province, welfare officials said there "has been so much fighting the people don't know which way to run."

They estimated the flow of refugees on foot, by truck, on rickety buses and motor bikes at 35,000, mostly from An Nam and Binh Dinh. Perhaps another 37,000 out of Hoi An, now in enemy hands, had not made it so far as Qui Nhon.

Clashes in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, May 1 (Reuters)—The road to Cambodia's second city of Kompong Cham came under heavy Communist pressure today.

The military command here said government troops succeeded in reopening part of Highway 7, which runs from Phnom Penh to Kompong Cham, 90 miles to the northeast.

But the Cambodians suffered reverses trying to hold other sections of the highway near the junction town of Skoun in an area where the road crosses Communist infiltration routes into South Vietnam.

In the Parrot's Beak salient of eastern Cambodia, jutting into South Vietnam, Cambodian forces clashed with Communist troops north of Kompong Trabek, over two weeks ago.

Air strikes were called in north of Kompong Trabek, one of the first government positions to fall to the North Vietnamese thrust along the Phnom Penh-Saigon road through the Parrot's Beak region.

U.S. specialists interpreted Mr. Tho's remarks as being aimed in great part at the Chinese threat to solicit greater support for the war from China, whose enthusiasm for men in Vietnam has been noticeably flagging. Mr. Chou, at the dinner, praised the Communists' "brilliant victories" in the war. But his remarks were again described by U.S. experts as "very moderate" in contrast to what was said before the warning of Sino-American relations.



MAY DAY—Muscovites carrying red flags marching through Red Square yesterday alongside poster bearing a photo of Communist party secretary Leonid Brezhnev.

Podgorny Assails U.S., Gives May Day Backing to Hanoi

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, May 1 (UPI)—President Nikolai S. Podgorny denounced today U.S. policy in Vietnam and pledged continued support for the Indochinese Communists.

Speaking from the Lenin Mausoleum to tens of thousands assembled in Red Square, Mr. Podgorny said:

"On this first of May we affirm our militant solidarity with the courageous patriots of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, who are waging a heroic struggle against United States aggression."

However, the impact of his words was balanced by publication of a moderate article on Soviet-U.S. relations looking toward the meeting between President Nixon and the Kremlin leaders later this month.

The article, published in the monthly magazine U.S.A., expressed the hope that concrete agreements on strategic arms limitations, on trade and on scientific and cultural exchanges would emerge from Mr. Nixon's week-long visit starting May 22.

The article added: "There can be no doubt about the objective necessity for the normal development of Soviet-American relations."

The juxtaposition of President Podgorny's speech and of the magazine article, written by Viktor A. Matveyev, a senior commentator for the government newspaper Izvestia, reflected the evident ambiguity of Soviet attitudes toward present world developments.

Mr. Podgorny's remarks, made during a 15-minute speech before the start of the traditional May Day parade, were evidently intended to affirm the Soviet determination to criticize the United States on the Vietnam issue and to continue support for Hanoi.

At the same time, the appearance of the article in U.S.A. magazine, in effect setting the stage for Mr. Nixon's visit, was designed to show that Moscow would not let the developments in Vietnam stand in the way of agreements with the United States on other major issues.

The views expressed in the magazine, which circulates among academic leaders and policymakers, are known to reflect a significant segment of opinion in the Soviet establishment.

U.S. Aides See Gain on Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Kissinger, who conducted private exploratory talks in Moscow recently on new approaches to a Vietnam war settlement, is sure just what strategy Mr. Tho will follow in the coming round of secret Paris bargaining.

What U.S. planners do know, however, is that the ongoing Communist offensive in South Vietnam, even if blocked short of its goals, already has changed the balance in any negotiations. North Vietnam, as one administration source noted Friday, now has "bargaining chips on the table," as the result of its offensive.

The White House and State Department declined comment on the report by The Washington Post in Friday's editions that the United States indicated to the Soviet Union during Mr. Kissinger's talks in Moscow that it would avoid bombing the Hanoi-Haiphong area for a limited time, while the United States tests North Vietnam's intentions at the bargaining table.

State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray refused to deny or confirm the report or to give any "public description" of U.S. bombing strategy in North Vietnam beyond what has been said previously.

One unusual development in the continuing military-diplomatic struggle was the abandonment, at least in the Chinese version, of all official pretenses that the current offensive in South Vietnam is being conducted by the Viet Cong.

Mr. Tho, at a dinner in Peking Thursday with Premier Chou En-lai and other senior Chinese officials, was quoted in a Chinese news report broadcast in English.

"In his speech, Comrade Le Duc Tho said: 'We are launching an offensive against the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs on the entire battlefield of Vietnam and have won some victories. This has immensely inspired our people. We are determined to win still greater victories.'"

U.S. specialists interpreted Mr. Tho's remarks as being aimed in great part at the Chinese threat to solicit greater support for the war from China, whose enthusiasm for men in Vietnam has been noticeably flagging. Mr. Chou, at the dinner, praised the Communists' "brilliant victories" in the war. But his remarks were again described by U.S. experts as "very moderate" in contrast to what was said before the warning of Sino-American relations.

Protest by Nuns in N.Y. Cathedral

NEW YORK, May 1 (NYT)—After receiving communion at the altar, 12 nuns—some wearing white sheets with the legend "another person dead in Indochina"—lay down in the aisles of St. Patrick's Cathedral here during the morning service yesterday.

Worshippers in the crowded Roman Catholic cathedral looked on with amazement and shock as detectives arrested seven of the nuns and a woman lay teacher who had lain down with them.

The eight prisoners were taken to a police station where they were charged with interfering with a religious service.

The other five nuns continued lying in the aisles during the brief prayer service that followed communion. Then they rose and left the church.

The communications office of the Archdiocese of New York issued a statement later saying that no court charges would be pressed against "the sisters involved."

Building "Liberated"

William J. McGill, president of Columbia University, sent 40 private guards into Hamilton

Hall at dawn today to oust about 30 persons who were illegally occupying the building.

Mr. McGill said that many of the squatters were identified and would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, even though they "defied the premises" without being caught.

There were no injuries and Mr. McGill said no city police were involved.

Mr. McGill said that a preliminary inspection of Hamilton Hall

"indicated extensive damage to furniture and fixtures resulting from the barricading of doors and windows."

The hall will not be reopened for classes until repairs have been made.

It took the guards more than an hour to make their way into Hamilton through a tunnel from Kent Hall, which was recaptured Saturday.

Only Lewisohn Hall was still occupied by demonstrators.

Leaving Indochina Politics for Later

Rogers Says U.S. Is Willing To Reach Military Pact First

By Hedley Burrell

WASHINGTON, May 1 (WP)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said yesterday that the United States was willing to work out a military agreement in Indochina while leaving strictly political

problems to be settled at a later date.

"We have proposed something of that kind in private talks in the past and the proposals will stand," Mr. Rogers said.

This type of limited agreement would involve a cease-fire, withdrawal of U.S. troops and the return of POWs, but would not sort out such thorny political problems as the makeup of the Saigon government or the method by which it should be chosen.

Mr. Rogers said, however, that he had no reason to believe that the North Vietnamese might be more willing to accept these proposals now than they were in the past.

U.S. strategists suspect that the U.S. offer to withdraw all forces by a fixed date in return for a cease-fire and the return of POWs—which North Vietnam spurned in 1971—may be served back to Washington by Hanoi with some variations.

Mr. Rogers, interviewed on television program, said he did not know who would handle any private talks for the United States.

"There may be different people at different times," he said.

Asked if he was willing to push for a coalition government in Saigon in an effort to reach a settlement, Mr. Rogers replied, "These matters are matters that have to be decided by the Vietnamese."

The secretary said that if the Communists, in demanding a "government of national concord," mean they want the views of the people to be respected, "then there should be some way to negotiate a solution."

But he added, "We don't believe they mean that. We think they want to control South Vietnam."

U.S. Reportedly Accepted Hanoi Deal on Secret Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Vietnamese of continuing Soviet support, Tass, the official news agency, said Saturday.

Tass said that Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Piryubin, Communist party secretary Konstantin Katyshev and party official Igor Ognetov conferred with Premier Pham Van Dong and other Hanoi officials from Wednesday to Saturday.

Mr. Kissinger visited Moscow secretly from April 30 to May 4 for talks with Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev on the Vietnam war situation and other policy problems.

Tass said that the Soviet "delegation expressed the feelings of the solidarity of the Soviet people with the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against American aggression."

"Questions connected with the development and strengthening of Soviet-Vietnamese relations as well as some questions of mutual interest were discussed in the course of the conversations that passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, fraternal friendship and mutual understanding."

2 Foreign Journalists

Captured in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, May 1 (AP)—A search has so far revealed no trace of two foreign newsmen captured Thursday on Highway 1, 30 miles southeast of Phnom Penh.

Terry Reynolds, 30, from Granfield, Kansas, a reporter on assignment for United Press International, and Alan Hiron, 24, from Melbourne, an Australian free-lance photographer, were last seen being led westward with their captors were believed to be anti-government Cambodians.

WEATHER

ALABAMA: 12-15 Showers

ALASKA: 12-15 Cloudy

ARIZONA: 12-15 Very cloudy

ARKANSAS: 12-15 Showers

CALIFORNIA: 12-15 Partly cloudy

CANADA: 12-15 Partly cloudy

CHICAGO: 12-15 Very cloudy

CINCINNATI: 12-15 Cloudy

CLEVELAND: 12-15 Cloudy

DALLAS: 12-15 Cloudy

DENVER: 12-15 Partly cloudy

DETROIT: 12-15 Cloudy

EL PASO: 12-15 Partly cloudy

HOUSTON: 12-15 Cloudy

KANSAS CITY: 12-15 Partly cloudy

LOS ANGELES: 12-15 Partly cloudy

MEMPHIS: 12-15 Partly cloudy

MILWAUKEE: 12-15 Partly cloudy

MINNEAPOLIS: 12-15 Partly cloudy

MOBILE: 12-15 Partly cloudy

MONTREAL: 12-15 Partly cloudy

MURKIN: 12-15 Partly cloudy

NEW YORK: 12-15 Partly cloudy

NEW ORLEANS: 12-15 Partly cloudy

PHILADELPHIA: 12-15 Partly cloudy

PITTSBURGH: 12-15 Partly cloudy

PORTLAND: 12-15 Partly cloudy

RICHMOND: 12-15 Partly cloudy

ST. LOUIS: 12-15 Partly cloudy

SALT LAKE CITY: 12-15 Partly cloudy

SEATTLE: 12-15 Partly cloudy

SPRINGFIELD: 12-15 Partly cloudy

WASHINGTON: 12-15 Partly cloudy

WICHITA: 12-15 Partly cloudy

YAKIMA: 12-15 Partly cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures at 7:00 AM; others at 12:00 PM)

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Handwritten signature or note in the bottom left corner.

Ohio, 3 Other Areas Today

Humphrey, McGovern Vie for Position in Primaries

CLEVELAND, May 1 (AP)—Hubert H. Humphrey today led Great Lakes ports "our Great Lakes" and Sen. McGovern told industrial workers that they had to health and safety can job in their election-year bids.

Senate Panel Rejects Nixon Welfare Bill

By Marjorie Hunter
WASHINGTON, May 1 (NYT)—The Senate Finance Committee today rejected President Nixon's guaranteed-income proposal for the poor Friday, replacing it with a "must-work" substitute, adopted by a 10-4 vote.

The administration spokesmen yesterday denounced the committee and vowed to carry the fight to the President's income maintenance reforms to the Senate.

Not L. Richardson, secretary of health, education and welfare, and the committee substitute, which would require the poor to work for the guaranteed income.

Secretary of Labor James D. Callahan described it as "an administrative nightmare" and a "convict-type labor."

Ribicoff Plan Rejected
The plan was rejected by the committee, 10-3.

The administration will have to go back to the drawing board, heavily on Sen. Ribicoff to get the guaranteed-income bill on the Senate floor.

Not a single Republican on the committee supported the President's plan, which would require the poor to work for the guaranteed income.

The administration plan passed twice before by the House, the administration plan would assure a guaranteed annual income of at least \$2,400 for the poor.

The plan would require the poor to work for the guaranteed income, and if an adult refused to work, only he or she would not be eligible for the benefits.

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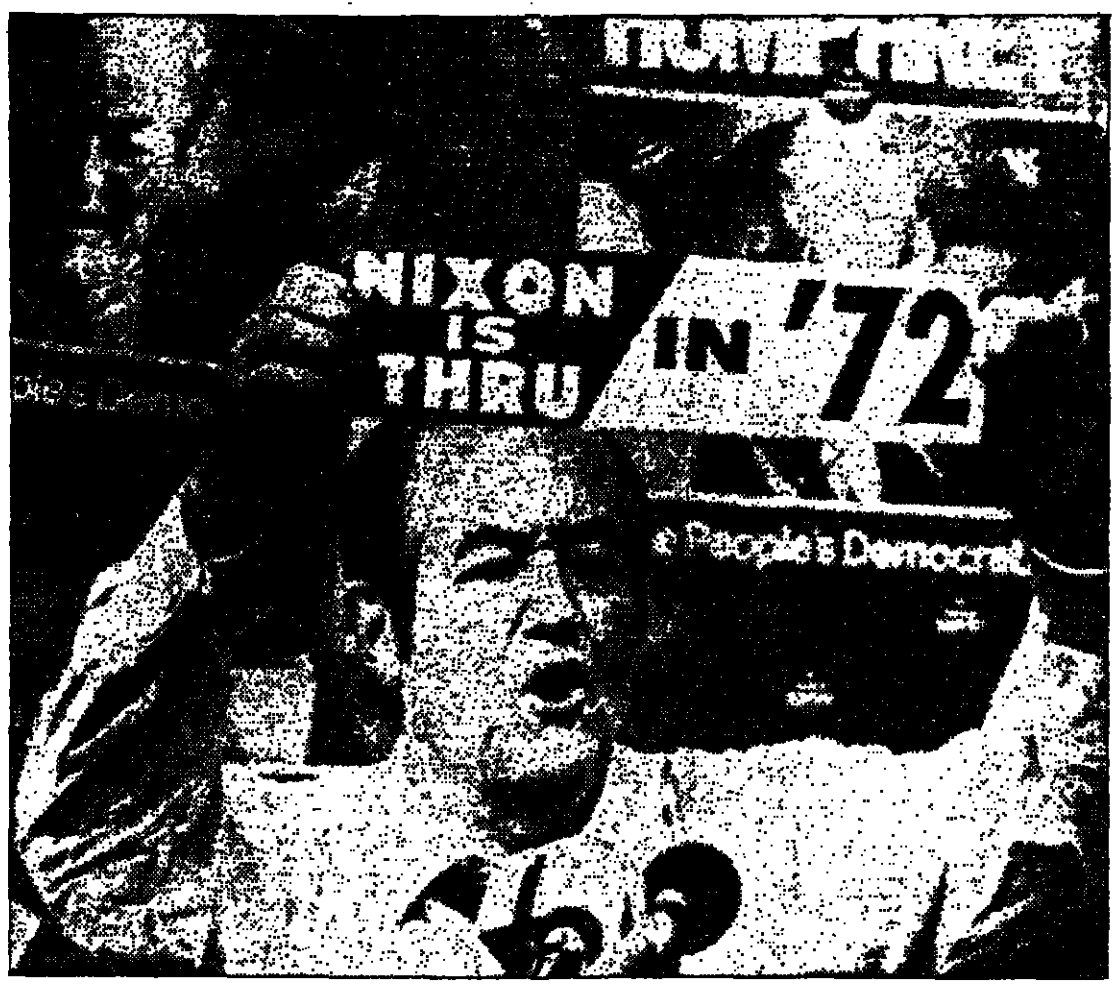
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HOPEFUL HUBERT—Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D. Minn., showing bumper sticker at Indianapolis rally Sunday winding up Indiana campaign for today's presidential primary.

Opponent Was Slain Yablonski

Court Voids 1969 Election of UMW's Boyle

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—A U.S. District Court judge today overturned the 1969 election of United Mine Workers president W. A. Boyle.

Judge William Bryant agreed with the government's contention that the union used union money and facilities to conduct an irregularly-studded election weighted in Mr. Boyle's favor.

Judge Bryant instructed the Justice Department to submit next Monday an order detailing how a new election should be conducted under the supervision of the secretary of labor.

In a lengthy opinion following a six-month trial, Judge Bryant wrote that in order to find for the union, "the court would be forced to swim upstream against the tide of evidence too strong to resist."

"The walls of justice are closing in on Tony Boyle," said attorney Joseph Rauh, one of the parties in the complex legal action.

There was no immediate comment from union officials.

While the judge's decision may be appealed, the effect of the District Court action cannot be halted by a stay.

In the bitter 1969 campaign, Mr. Boyle defeated an insurgent union faction led by Joseph A. (Joe) Yablonski.

Mr. Yablonski, his wife and daughter were shot to death in their Pennsylvania home just three weeks after the election.

Two persons have pleaded guilty to the murders and two more already have been convicted in the case. The investigation is continuing.

May Be Vulcan
SAN FRANCISCO, May 1 (AP)—A new age of stability could accompany the possible discovery of Planet X, according to San Francisco Bay area astrologers who say they have been predicting additional members of the solar system for some time.

There are 12 zodiacal signs in the area of the sun but only nine identified planets, the astrologers say, meaning at least three planets remain to be discovered.

The new planet may be one known as Vulcan to astrologers, according to Mabelle Brown, a South San Francisco astrologer.

Many astrologers believe Vulcan could bring an age of stability and practicality to a world now filled with emotion, she said.

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From Most Firms With 60 or Fewer Employees
U.S. Lifts Some Controls on Wages, Prices
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It also tightened controls on medium-sized builders and hospitals, and concentrated more of its inspectors on big businesses and big unions.

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The council removed both pay and price controls generally from businesses and local governmental units with 60 or fewer employees. However, unions and businesses of whatever size in the health and construction industries remain subject to controls because their prices have risen far faster than others.

Also, rent controls remained in effect for landlords not exempted earlier.

Earlier Removals
The council earlier removed controls from small retail firms and from workers earning less than \$1.90 an hour. All told, the council now has lifted price controls from a total of 6.5 million firms accounting for 28 percent of the nation's sales. Wage controls have been removed from 19 million workers, 26 percent of those drawing paychecks.

Pay controls also are gone from 67,500 small counties and towns, with a total of 378,000 employees, 83 percent of all local governments but only 7 percent of all local government workers. Local taxes never have been controlled.

Mr. Rumsfeld said business competition would tend to keep down prices and wages of the exempted firms. He said that the council had decided that controlling them directly took more manpower than it was worth.

In other changes, the council:

● Tightened its scrutiny of construction firms and medical service operations—including hospitals, clinics and nursing homes—by requiring 201 such firms to file quarterly reports for the first time or to get permission for any price increases for the first time.

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He said the safe was worth about \$250, "but that's not counting the value of what might be inside it."

Mr. Ware offered a \$300 reward.

Ruby was the owner of the Carousel Club in Dallas, on Nov. 23, 1963, when he shot and killed Lee Harvey Oswald, alleged assassin of President John F. Kennedy. Ruby died of cancer in 1967 while awaiting a second murder trial. He was convicted of Oswald's murder in 1964, but the conviction was reversed in 1966.

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Astronomers Suggest a Tenth Planet

LIVERMORE, Calif., May 1 (AP)—The existence of a 10th planet in the earth's solar system was suggested Friday by scientists at the University of California's Lawrence Livermore Laboratory.

The planet, the outermost in the solar system, never has been seen. The prediction that it exists is based on new and sophisticated mathematical calculations at the laboratory.

The proposed body—called Planet X by scientists—would be three times as large as Saturn—300 times the size of the earth—and twice as far from the sun as Neptune. It would revolve around the sun once every 512 years.

Mysterious Deviations
The calculations which led to Planet X evolved from studies of Halley's Comet, whose orbit contains mysterious deviations and whose appearance to earth can never be predicted with accuracy.

The calculation were made by a team of three scientists at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory. Joseph L. Brady, a supervisor in numerical techniques, reported the team's finding in today's edition of the Journal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

Mr. Brady, an authority on Halley's Comet, said that he worked out the planet's probable location through the laboratory's computer system.

"The proposed planet is located in the densely populated Milky Way, where even a tiny area encompasses thousands of stars," he said, "many of which are brighter than we expect this planet to be. If it exists, it will be extremely difficult to find."

There was no immediate comment from union officials.

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Pulitzer Prize Panel Picks N.Y. Times for War Papers

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—The New York Times won the Pulitzer Prize for Public Service today for its publication of the Pentagon Papers.

The Pulitzer Prize for Fiction was awarded to "Angle of Repose," by Wallace H. Stegner. No award was given for drama.

Columnist Jack Anderson won the National Reporting Award for his reporting of American policy during the Indo-Pakistani war.

Michel Laurent and Horst Fass of the Associated Press won the Spot News Photography Award for their pictures from Bangladesh. It was Mr. Fass's second Pulitzer Prize.

Pulitzer in letters and journalism are awarded annually by the trustees of Columbia University on the recommendation of an advisory board. Each award carries a \$1,000 prize.

In an extraordinary covering statement, the trustees said that they had "deep reservations about the timeliness and suitability of certain journalism awards."

The trustees said that, "had the selections been those of the trustees alone, certain of the recipients would not have been chosen."

Neil Sheehan, who obtained and wrote many of the stories about the Pentagon Papers for The Times, was not cited.

A. M. Rosenthal, managing editor of The Times, said: "Hell, this is really Neil Sheehan's award. It's his whether it was his name on it or not."

Daniel Ellsberg, 40, a former Defense Department employee, has said he had turned the papers over to The Times. He is awaiting trial on a theft charge in connection with his action.

The Pulitzer Prize for Distinguished Biography went to "Eleanor and Franklin," by Joseph P. Lash.

"Silwell and the American Experience," by Barbara Tuchman, received the Prize for General Nonfiction.

The Prize for a Distinguished Book of History went to "Neither Black Nor White," by Carl N. Degler.

The "Collected Poems" of James Wright was named winner of the award for poetry.

The award for a "Distinguished Musical Composition" went to Jacob Druckman for his orchestral piece, "Windows."

Other journalism awards were: General Local Reporting—Timothy Leland, Gerard M. O'Neil, Stephen A. Kurkjian and Ann Desantis, Boston Globe.

International Reporting—Peter R. Kann, Wall Street Journal.

Editorial Writing—John Strohmeier, Bethlehem, Pa. Globe-Times.

Editorial Cartooning—Jeffrey K. MacNelly, Richmond (Va.), News Leader.

Feature Photography—Dave Kennerly, United Press International.

Commentary—Mike Royko, Chicago Daily News.

Criticism—Frank Peters Jr., St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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Le Duc Tho Returns

Le Duc Tho, of the North Vietnamese Politburo, has returned to Paris invested with a certain aura of triumph. Hanoi's divisions are still plunging forward; there are still no signs of an effective resistance by Saigon's troops, and the military question seems to boil down to how strong the two sides will be, relatively, when and if the North Vietnamese offensive runs out of steam. There was a painful plausibility in Mr. Tho's statement that Vietnamization is "on the road to failure."

Yet he insists that the aim of his government is to "settle peacefully" the "Vietnam problem" by "the path of serious negotiation." But what constitutes a peaceful settlement? What are "serious negotiations"? Mr. Tho says that the aim is "the abolition of any form of coercion and oppression of the people to assure conditions necessary for the realization of the most elementary democratic rights foreseen by Article 14C of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam." That is the avowed aim of the United States as well. Mr. Tho wants the resignation of President Thieu and "a change of policy of the Saigon administration." The American proposals, too, call for Mr. Thieu's resignation, a month before general elections, and a "change in policy" on the part of Saigon is implicit in the whole plan.

There is a good deal of skepticism about elections held in South Vietnam, and they have been far from any ideal of democratic self-expression. But North Vietnam does not hold any elections at all. The Viet Cong has not established itself in the South by counting noses, but by cutting throats. If

the Saigon establishment is to be controlled to prevent coercion, what about the organized divisions of North Vietnam presently in the South, and the cadres of the Viet Cong?

This question is based on the goals the North Vietnamese government and its allies profess, and it is a legitimate one. The role of the Americans is another matter. In Texas, Mr. Nixon spoke of the need of maintaining the respect for the office of the President, and sustaining "the position of the United States as the strongest nation in the world." Yet the Vietnam war has done more to inspire attacks upon presidential authority than anything since World War II ended; it is virtually certain that Mr. Nixon will leave the presidency in a more restricted condition, vis-a-vis Congress and the people, than that office has known in more than a generation.

Similarly, Vietnam has cost the United States a steady abrasion of strength, economically and, in the sense of public reaction against the armed forces, militarily. It is the continuation of the fighting, not victory or defeat, that can accelerate these trends. Mr. Nixon's arguments in Texas are self-defeating. What does retain validity is the need to leave Vietnam with some structure within which to determine its own fate—not because this will aid American prestige, or strength, or secure economic advantage, but because the United States has encouraged millions to great sacrifices in the belief that this is possible. It is on that basis alone that the American delegation can engage in discussions with Le Duc Tho with any degree of dignity.

The Primary Fallacy

Sen. Muskie has fallen by the wayside; Sen. Kennedy, although he says he will refuse to be drafted, is looming in the background. Sen. Jackson, Mayor Lindsay and Rep. Shirley Chisholm are skirmishing around the edges of the conflict, and Gov. Wallace asserts his right to be in the thick of it. But central to the Democratic fight, if not to the Democratic party, are Sens. Humphrey and McGovern, and the struggle will be great in the many primaries still ahead.

This is the time, said Sen. Kennedy, refusing to endorse any candidate now, for the people to tell the politicians, not the politicians to tell the people. It is a good phrase, and sums up the primary system neatly. But the big problem is: Just what are the people saying? They have said, in all the primaries thus far, that they prefer other Democrats to Sen. Muskie, Sen. Jackson, Mayor Lindsay and Mrs. Chisholm. The people of Florida say they like Mr. Wallace best of the field; those of Pennsylvania choose Mr. Humphrey; in Massachusetts they like Mr. McGovern, and so on. But in November, the voters will not choose among Democrats for the presidency. They will choose between President Nixon and some particular Democrat. And the big question is whether the Democratic candidate who emerges from the primaries and the convention will be strong enough to hold the following of his Democratic rivals and march them unitedly against the Republican opposition.

In theory, the primary is a contest within each party to pick the party's choice for office. This theory is strengthened in most states by requiring primary voters to register for the party of their choice. But such registration stops at the voting booth in November; nothing in law or political morals

requires a voter to abide by his previous choice of party—or, for that matter, of candidates. Some states recognize this by open primaries, which permit the "crossover" of registered voters to other parties. It also permits, of course, the confusion of primary results, since the crossovers may well cross back in November.

Under such circumstances, there is absolutely no assurance that the man who wins the most votes in the primaries (fewer than half the states have presidential primaries and the rules governing each state vary widely) is the party's strongest candidate. There is, on the face of the results, no reason to assume that Sen. McGovern would hold the supporters of Gov. Wallace if it came to a choice between Nixon and McGovern—and many McGovern supporters would, if Mr. Wallace won the nomination in Miami, vote for Nixon or a third-party candidate, or simply stay home.

It is true that success in the primaries can build up support and loyalty that was untapped or nonexistent before. That is happening in Sen. McGovern's case. It is also true that party loyalty still has some hold on the voters, although that hold grows weaker every year. Democrats, particularly, used to boast of riding out pre-election storms and sailing to the polls in triumph. Can they do so today?

The biggest asset the divided Democrats may be able to cash in on in November would be discontent with the Nixon administration and, for that, much will depend on events beyond their control. Vietnam, unemployment, the economy generally may enable the candidate of a Democratic faction to create a negative consensus. To a limited extent, the primaries help form that consensus. But in its primary function of selecting the best possible candidates, the primary is not working well.

Wrecking USIA

There is a strong probability that Sen. William Fulbright and his Democratic colleagues on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will miss the target in their campaign to redirect the energies of the United States Information Agency. The committee has voted to reduce the USIA's budget request by nearly 25 percent, from \$200 million to \$150 million.

Ostensibly, Sen. Fulbright and Frank Shakespeare, the agency's director, are engaged in a dispute over the latter's refusal to make available to the committee its "program memoranda" of various countries. These documents are supposed to set forth the propaganda informational objectives in each country. If the Nixon administration were to waive its claim of "executive privilege," the memoranda would probably turn out to be boring and irrelevant.

Behind this paper battle, the antagonists are really arguing over Mr. Shakespeare's alleged determination to make his agency a

vigorous spokesman for the anti-Communist cold war, while Sen. Fulbright protests that such policies serve no useful purpose when President Nixon is making overtures to Russia and China. We characterize Mr. Shakespeare's determination as "alleged" because—aside from some rhetorical flourishes of his own, calculated to impress his boss in the White House and right-wing voters in the country—it is hard to see that he has had much impact on the work of his subordinates. They are mostly trained professionals in the writing, editing and broadcasting of news and information, who try to tell the facts honestly about the United States.

If the USIA's output were heavily slanted and ideological, the Foreign Relations Committee would have a better case. But the agency has generally in recent years been trying to "tell America's story to the world" and to tell it straight.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 2, 1897

LONDON—May Day was celebrated in London by what was called an international labor demonstration in Hyde Park. The crowd in the park was very large. After the speeches, resolutions were submitted congratulating all the fellow-workers assembled and in favor of an international cooperative commonwealth. Other resolutions demanded the abolition of child labor, a legal eight-hour day and many other reforms.

Fifty Years Ago

May 2, 1923

PARIS—If yesterday was the quietest May Day in the history of Paris, it is to the credit of wireless telephones and airplanes, which were so skillfully employed as to enable police groups to be shifted with unprecedented promptness to any point of the city where masses of demonstrators were concentrating and danger threatened. As a result, only a few insignificant street fights were recorded and the casualties were very light.



'... Shows What Regular Exercise Can Do for a Muscle.'

The U.S. Policy Machine: II

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME—While President Nixon has asserted his personal role in the direction of American foreign policy in much the same way as President Pompidou does for France or Prime Minister Heath for Britain, the emergence of Henry Kissinger in this process has been at the expense of the State Department and Secretary Rogers.

When Nixon was in Peking he took Kissinger along to see Chairman Mao Tse-tung; Rogers was left behind. Kissinger conducted an important Moscow mission. Many important events are settled between Kissinger and the President before the State Department even knows they are under discussion. This is partly the fault of a changing system, and partly a personality problem.

Chief executives have often built up their own White House foreign policy apparatus and the top cabinet minister's prestige has suffered. Kennedy named an assistant and under secretary of state even before he chose his secretary. Nixon has played Rogers down, although retaining his loyal friendship.

Provoked Resentment
This has provoked resentment among some legislators who feel their advice is being ignored, that they cannot interrogate White House staff members because of the tradition of executive privilege. The Presidential reply is, essentially, that this is part of a change in governing methods that has occurred all around the world because of modern communications and because of the need to curb paralyzing bureaucratic contradictions.

Obviously, both mechanical requirements and Nixon's personal predilections are involved. He made a serious study of foreign affairs while he was a political exile and emerged a lone wolf who didn't want to be the rubber stamp of anyone, including the State Department.

When he was still Eisenhower's Vice-President, Nixon told me he would favor Rogers as secretary of state if he ever reached the White House. Rogers was an old friend. But, as secretary, Rogers

proved more conciliatory and less dynamic than, for example, a Foster Dulles would have been.

Kissinger, a German-born Jewish émigré, an East-Coast Harvard intellectual who had worked first for Kennedy, then for Gov. Rockefeller, had no inside track with Nixon, but he was brilliant, hard-working, and totally discreet.

In terms of both conceptual and applied policy, these qualities were invaluable to the President. And Rogers was unable to prevent certain prerogatives slipping from his grasp.

Neither he nor Nixon ever contemplated President Truman's vague idea that maybe the United States should have both a secretary of state, chief cabinet officer and keeper of the great seal, and a secretary for foreign affairs to attend international conferences. Anyway Rogers felt this wouldn't work because other nations wouldn't send foreign ministers to international conferences if Washington didn't.

Although the Nixon system seems to function efficiently in producing U.S. policy, it has reduced the stature of the secretary of state and the prestige of American diplomacy. He has yielded inferential power, the secretary failed to prevent slipperage of certain mediocrities into the ranks of noncareer ambassadors abroad, and this weakened regular U.S. Foreign Service morale.

The appointment of Martin Hillenbrand, a career diplomat, as envoy to West Germany is an effort to avert this trend. While it is argued that State Department morale is an old problem—starting with McCarthyist persecutions and followed by the Kennedy tendency to ignore the department—the difficulty is recognized. More career appointments are promised.

Essence of Diplomacy

One must wait to see how well this pledge is carried out. It must be recognized that, in the words of an outstanding career diplomat, Charles Bohlen, eulogizing his late colleague, Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson: "It is as true now as it ever was that the

quiet continuous contacts and the confidential discussions which are the essence of diplomacy prepare the way for public agreements."

This is of vital importance in applying foreign policy. The argument about concealing it is something else. Congressional rights to know are not unlimited. It is also evident that, in the age of duplicating machines, the extent of the bureaucracy consulted must be kept small to limit leakage.

Therefore, most recent Presidents with personal interest in foreign policy have tended to rely on personal advisers. Roosevelt had his Hopkins, Kennedy his Bundy, Johnson his Rostow. Kissinger is merely the most brilliant example of a historical trend.

Good evening.

As you have seen in your newspapers and on your television screens in the last few days, a new challenge confronts the American commitment to freedom in Vietnam. Communist forces, with the help of disloyal South Vietnamese elements, have seized control of Saigon.

Tonight I want to tell you how I plan to meet that challenge and bring lasting peace to Southeast Asia.

First let me remind you that when I took office, in 1969, there were more than 500,000 American soldiers in Vietnam, suffering up to 300 casualties a week. By 1972 I had reduced the troop ceiling to 50,000.

The struggle against the Communist enemy has been carried on by the South Vietnamese themselves. Their gallant army, under the courageous leadership of President Thieu, has stood up well during all these years, even when taking casualties as high as 1,000 a week.

U.S. Plays Its Role

The United States has played its part in the continuing defense of freedom by giving air and naval support. When the North Vietnamese seized Quang Tri, Hue, Kon Tum and other cities in their great offensive of 1972, we successfully prevented them from capitalizing on their armed conquest by destroying those cities.

This year again the Communist invaders have struck at the northern and central regions of South Vietnam. The gains they were able to make were countered by what our intelligence appraisals show was extremely heavy damage from the air in all the areas they control.

But then, last weekend, there came a carefully planned and surreptitious attack on Saigon. North Vietnamese units infiltrated into the outskirts of the city and were joined by subversive groups working inside the army of South Vietnam and by some disloyal politicians.

I have here in my hand a report from Ambassador Bunker. It leaves no doubt that this was a clear case of aggression. The conspirators showed their true colors by arousing the public even against the American advisers who had been helping to defend them. The result was

Mitchell's Democrats

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The only logical explanation of the Democratic presidential campaign so far is that it must have been planned by the Republicans and directed by John and Martha Mitchell.

If you were running the Republican show and had to try to explain away a savage war you had promised to end, an \$80-billion deficit in budgets you had promised to balance, and wage and price controls you swore you'd never use, what would you do?

Well, first, you would obviously hope for some kind of break that would take Teddy Kennedy out of the race. Then, in the ensuing confusion, you would get at least a dozen Democrats to enter the scramble: Hubert Humphrey to infuriate the new young voters; George Wallace to raise hell on the right and make the Republicans look moderate; George McGovern to run on the left and squeeze out Muskie in the center, and a couple of dubs like Vance Hartke and Sam Yorty to make the whole opposition look ridiculous.

Sound GOP Strategy

A sound Republican strategy, moreover, would call for so many state primaries that nobody would know where to go or what to skip. It would exhaust the survivors and bankrupt the Democrats for years, and leave the convention to battle before the TV cameras over Humphrey, who is opposed by the left, and McGovern, who is opposed by George Meany and Mayor Daley.

This is about what has happened, only with additional Republican bonuses on the side. George McGovern has run an intelligent and determined campaign and has now got to the top of the greasy pole, but with a heavy load of promises to slash the defense budget steeply, legalize pot and abortion, and grant amnesty to the Vietnam expatriates.

Selling this to George Meany and the labor organization, which is about the only effective political organization the Democrats have, will not be easy, and it will not be very popular either with many other Democratic candidates who think pot, abortion and amnesty are explosively dangerous issues.

Humphrey has even steeper barriers to jump. It would be difficult to overestimate or even explain the passionate opposition to him among many of his former friends and colleagues on the left, who are now threatening to put Gene McCarthy or some other third-party candidate in the field, if Humphrey is nominated.

Superb Campaigner

Humphrey is still a superb campaigner and the most experienced man in the field, and

he is strong with labor and many of the party leaders, but Mayor Daley will never forgive him for blaming the bloody tumult of the last Democratic convention on the Chicago police, and what Daley's power has been reduced he will still have some influence at Miami Beach and he can shake Illinois to the Republicans merely by not cranking up a machine.

Even Muskie has helped the Republicans by the way he withdrew. He was being whipped by the two Georges on the right and left and no doubt had to get out of the rest of the primaries, but he didn't have to liberate his delegates, dump and infuriate his staff, or leave the convention in quite such an awkward position.

Now it will obviously be very difficult, though not impossible, for a stalemate convention to turn back to him. It cannot do so without seeming to defy the whole primary system, and with both McGovern and Humphrey at odds with large and powerful forces in the party, the pressure for a Kennedy draft is bound to increase, even if he says in public what he's now saying in private, that he's for McGovern.

This will not be the kind of convention that can be controlled by a handful of men, as has happened often in the past. George McGovern has reformed the rules and the larger numbers of young women and blacks are not likely to be brokered and are more likely to break to McGovern than to Humphrey. But if neither of these front-runners makes it in the first three ballots, Meany will very likely join Daley for Kennedy and try to force a draft.

Close With Rush

There is no reason to believe Kennedy would connive at this or even want it to happen, but unless McGovern closes with a rush in California and New York, which he may very well do, the Kennedy clan will be faced with one more crisis in its long and tragic story.

For Kennedy himself, there could be consolations, even in defeat. For if he ran and lost, he would at least get the Chapquiddick episode behind him and emerge as the titular head of his party at the beginning of his fortunes.

Nevertheless, whatever happens in the primaries and at Miami Beach, the outlook for the Democrats is fairly bleak. They have powerful issues in the war and the economy, but Kennedy, like McGovern and Humphrey, has a strong opposition within the party and in the country, and a Kennedy-Nixon race could easily be the most vicious election of the century.

So who could have written a scenario like this, or even imagined it? Certainly no Democrat.

My Fellow Americans:

By Anthony Lewis

nothing less than the naked and brutal takeover of a free city.

However, I am happy to tell you that American units guarding our embassy and headquarters in Saigon resourcefully evaded the disloyal elements in the South Vietnamese Army and made their way to our base at Cam Ranh Bay. Ambassador Barker and his staff are there, and President Thieu has moved his government to Cam Ranh.

There have been voices in America this week urging that we give up our commitment to freedom in South Vietnam—the commitment of Dwight Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. You have heard those voices. Tonight I am giving my answer. It is no: We are not going to forget our promises to the people of South Vietnam.

Here are my reasons:

President Thieu heads the freely elected government of South Vietnam. If we abandon that government, if we let it succumb to naked aggression, then we would be telling our friends everywhere that they can no longer count on the United States as a friend.

This is a test of wills. What is at stake here is not just Vietnam but American leadership for peace in the whole world. The choice is to exercise that leadership or to abdicate it and thus invite the destruction of free government everywhere.

As I have said before, our leadership role in the world requires that we make one thing clear: When we are hit, we will hit back. I have consulted my senior advisers in Washington and Cam Ranh on how best to

do that now. Tonight I am announcing my decision.

We shall strike at the aggressors in South Vietnam with our most effective weapon—the bombers operating from our carriers and bases in Thailand. Many targets were considered, but I have chosen to shorten the conflict by hitting directly at the enemy command.

Accordingly, as I began speaking to you, 120 B-52s took off to bomb Saigon. They are under strict instructions to hit only roads, rail yards, docks, industries and other military targets. Civilian casualties will therefore be held to a minimum.

We shall continue to offer generous terms for peace. We seek no territory. We ask only that the illegal elements that have seized power in South Vietnam turn in their arms and restore Thieu to the presidency. If they do, we shall immediately suspend the bombing.

Respect for President

Let me close with this thought: I have visited 36 countries as President, searching for peace, and everywhere I have found respect for the office of the President.

Any man who holds this office would be failing his duty to history if he betrayed the millions of people who have relied on us in Vietnam. That would mean a lessened respect for the next President of the United States, whoever he is. It would mean a renunciation of our morality. It would be especially tragic this year—1976, the 20th anniversary of our freedom. I shall never take that path.

Thank you and good night.

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

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Robert T. Macdonald

Editor
Murray M. Weiss
George W. Bates, Managing Editor; Roy Taylor, Assistant Managing Editor.

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البريد الإلكتروني

In New Delhi for Peace Pact

India-Pakistan Summit Set;
Bangladesh Leader to Attend

NEW DELHI, May 1 (UPI)—Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will meet here in about one month to draw up a peace treaty formally ending the India-Pakistan war, the two governments said yesterday in a joint statement.

The statement did not mention Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Bangladesh—formerly East Pakistan—was taken by Indian troops and Pakistani rebels during the fighting which ended last Dec. 18.

However, Indian and Pakistani peace negotiators reportedly have agreed to prepare a place for Sheikh Mujib at the summit meeting. Indications also emerged from the peace talks here Saturday that Sheikh Mujib would be urged by India to ease off on his plan to place Pakistani soldiers on trial for war crimes.

William J. Drummond of the Los Angeles Times reported from Rawalpindi.

It is understood that Sheikh Mujib will attend the summit without first receiving formal recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan. He had previously demanded recognition as a precondition for any talks between himself and President Bhutto. This apparent accommodation on the negotiators on the Bangladesh role at the summit has opened a way around the procedural impasse preventing discussions aimed at the release of Pakistani prisoners of war.

"The meeting will be held towards the end of May or the beginning of June at New Delhi. A mutually convenient date will be announced in due course," the joint statement of the two governments said.

Representatives of the two countries have been meeting in Pakistan to try to set up the summit conference.

The meeting will be the first by the heads of the two governments since 1966 when the late Premier Lal Bahadur Shastri of India and former Pakistan President Mohammed Ayub Khan drew up the Tashkent Declaration.

Mujib Acts on Economy

DAKKA, Bangladesh, May 1 (UPI)—Prime Minister Mujib announced today a broad program to benefit distressed workers and peasants in an economy shattered by war.

Steps to be taken immediately include supplementary payments to low-paid government workers and employees of nationalized businesses, remission of rent owed by small farmers and abolition of certain taxes.

Guinea Is Letting
Ghana Reclaim
Nkrumah's Body

LAGOS, May 1 (Reuters)—Guinea has agreed to release the body of former Ghanaian President Kwame Nkrumah for burial in his home country following the intervention of the Nigerian federal leader, Gen. Yakubu Gowon, official Radio Nigeria reported today.

The radio quoted Guinean President Sekou Touré as saying in a message to Gen. Gowon that his agreement to release Mr. Nkrumah's body was an act of "personal respect of Gen. Gowon."

A representative of Gen. Gowon will accompany an official Ghanaian group that will take Mr. Nkrumah's body from Conakry to Accra, the state-owned radio added.

The radio did not mention any funeral date or when President Touré's message to Gen. Gowon was sent.

But it quoted its staff correspondent as saying President Touré had turned down requests from other African countries for the release of Mr. Nkrumah's body to the Ghanaian authorities.

Gen. Gowon returned to Lagos today after a six-day visit to Togo, where he and President Etienne Eyadema decided on the establishment of the nucleus of a West African economic community.

Sweden Gives Refuge
To British Deserter

STOCKHOLM, May 1 (AP)—The first British Army deserter to Sweden was granted refuge here last week on humanitarian grounds similar to those cited by numerous American deserters.

The Aliens Board decided to let Kevin Cadwallader stay and granted him work and residence permits. Mr. Cadwallader, a lance corporal with the Royal Engineering Corps, defected in October when told that his unit was going to Northern Ireland. He arrived here about four weeks ago.

CHUNN

PERFUMES

TAX FREE CARS

JETCAR

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY/STATE

U.K. Dockers
Walk Out in
Three PortsTUC Eases Its Stand
On Industrial Court

LONDON, May 1 (AP)—Dock workers walked out of three major British ports today, paralyzing their operations and hardening a crisis between unions and government.

But the Trades Union Congress, the union federation representing 10 million organized workers, reversed its former policy and told the unions they could defend themselves before the newly formed Industrial Relations Court.

Previously the TUC had refused to recognize the court and instructed its members to boycott it.

Two thousand dockers at Southampton struck for 24 hours in protest at fines totaling \$55,000 imposed on their union by the Industrial Relations Court and at the terms of the government's new Industrial Relations Act.

Liverpool Docks Idle

In Liverpool, center of a dispute over container shipping, 10,000 dockers took an unofficial holiday to mark May Day. Portion docks were idled by a stoppage of nearly 300 men.

The court has fined the giant Transport and General Workers' Union for contempt because its dockers members defied an order to stop refusing to handle containers ferried to Liverpool by a haulage company.

The Liverpool dockers refused to handle the containers because they were not loaded or unpacked by registered port workers.

More container consignments were refused at Manchester today, although the port worked normally otherwise.

The TGWU nevertheless bowed to the court tonight and agreed to pay the fine. The decision came after a five-hour meeting of the union.

Tory Victory

It marked a victory for the Conservative government in its confrontation with the unions. Until now the TGWU, like most other British unions, had refused to recognize the Industrial Court, although it has the same legal standing as the High Court.

The 40-year existence of the TGWU said it would pay the fine "under protest." It said it expected the TUC to reimburse the money. Failure to do so would mean that the TGWU would not pay its annual affiliation fee of \$125,000 to the TUC for an agreed period, the executive said.

The union urged the TUC to call a special congress to clarify its strategy concerning the Industrial Court. It has also convened a conference of dockers delegates for Thursday to discuss the situation in the docks.

Matadors Call Off
Walkout in Spain

MADRID, May 1 (AP)—Spanish matadors postponed today their mass resignation, averting what would in effect have been the first nationwide bullfight strike in history.

The bullfighters' guild agreed to delay further action until the Finance Ministry works out a new formula for them to pay past and future taxes.

The guild had threatened to "give up" professional activity "because it does not pay off." Failure of the stars to appear today would have forced cancellation of 28 scheduled bullfights and made idle 10,000 to 15,000 persons connected with bullfighting.

Phone Relay Blown Up

On Saturday, a group of extremists forced their way at gunpoint into one of Spain's most modern radio-telephone relay stations and blew it up, police sources reported.

The attack on the hilltop transmitter located seven miles from San Sebastian was made in broad daylight.

Police sources said the attackers escaped after making certain the transmitter, which is owned by the national telephone company, had been completely destroyed by a large charge of explosive. No injuries were reported.

In another development, a 23-year-old opposition student leader in Madrid has been summarily fined 400,000 pesetas (about \$6,100) for taking part in student meetings in defiance of a government ban, clandestine sources said here Saturday.

Jose Maria Mella Marquez, a fourth-year economics student at Madrid's Autonomous University, has been given two weeks to pay the fines or face imprisonment for two to eight months, the sources said.

The fines were levied by the director-general of security, an official of the Interior Ministry, without recourse to trial or any defense under terms of the recently toughened Public Order Law.

Spanish Consulate Bombed

LYONS, May 1 (UPI)—A time bomb exploded shortly after midnight today before the door of the Spanish Consulate here, police said.

No one was injured. Damage was limited to the consulate's

Stalin Kin Promoted

MOSCOW, May 1 (UPI)—Yuri A. Zhidanzov, Stalin's onetime son-in-law, has been appointed president of the North Caucasian Center for Higher Studies, the Ministry of Education announced today.



Air Force Staff Sgt. Tors Olson meeting newsmen.

USAF Sergeant Whose Blood
Was Drained Says, 'I Feel Fine'

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 1.—An Air Force sergeant who was placed in bloodless suspended animation for about 10 minutes while surgeons drained his diseased blood and then replaced it with new blood said, "I feel fine, just like I did before the illness."

He is Staff Sgt. Tors Olson, 20, who underwent the operation March 31 at the Wilford Hall Air Force Medical Center here.

He appeared at a news conference here this weekend, looking well and not pale, but he answered questions about his condition reluctantly. However, he did say, "I remember waking up the next day after the operation and seeing my mother and father. We sang a couple of hymns."

Sgt. Olson, it is hoped, can be released from the hospital within two to four weeks.

The leader of the team that performed the blood exchange was Col. Gerald Klebanoff, of New York City. He described the operation as a "last-ditch effort" to save Sgt. Olson's life.

In the procedure, virtually the entire blood supply was replaced for more than eight minutes with salt water, after which new blood was introduced into his circulatory system.

It is believed to be the first time that a human being has been completely deprived of blood in an effort to purge his system of the poisons that accumulate when the liver is not functioning.

As in other surgical procedures that stop the flow of fresh, oxygen-laden blood to the brain, the patient's body was chilled to 85 degrees Fahrenheit, slowing his body functions. In this way it was possible to suspend blood circulation to the brain for more than eight minutes.

Although the liver is capable of regeneration, even when a large percentage of it has been destroyed, its failure as a blood-cleansing organ can imperil such restoration. The victim may go into a coma from which recovery is doubtful.

For some years efforts have been made to save such patients by repeated exchange transfusions in which large amounts of donor blood are introduced as the poisoned blood is removed. However, these only partly cleanse the bloodstream.

Massed Madrid Police Halt
Planned Protest for May Day

MADRID, May 1 (UPI)—Hundreds of helmeted police and plainclothesmen today quelled a planned left-wing May Day demonstration near Madrid's Atocha railway station.

Witnesses reported several dozen persons arrested and scuffles between police and youths. Several persons were injured.

Police immediately broke up the gatherings of even a few persons, submitted passersby to identity checks and kept the crowds moving on. There were no reports of serious incidents.

The call for a May Day demonstration was issued more than a week ago by several clandestine left-wing groups. Scattered strikes and incidents in various parts of Spain have been reported in the past days.

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Peter Churchill, Daring U.K. Agent in WWII

CANNES, France, May 1 (UPI).—Capt. Peter Churchill, 63, a famed British secret agent who operated in German-occupied France in World War II, died of spinal cancer in the British Hospital today.

Capt. Churchill a member of the Special Operations Executive, landed twice in France by submarine and small boat and twice by parachute to organize intelligence and sabotage work against the Germans.

He was betrayed and captured in 1943 and imprisoned. He was saved from execution only because the Germans believed he was a nephew or cousin of Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill.

Capt. Churchill was no relation, but did nothing to enlighten his captors.

Married His Courier

During his work in France, his courier was French-born Odette Sanson, who was captured with him in the Haute Savoie area. She was tortured but survived the war and they married. They divorced in 1955.

Both wrote books of their experiences and a movie was made. They both were awarded high decorations by the French and British governments. Capt. Churchill had a 95 percent disability pension from France.

Both Capt. Churchill and Odette remarried after their divorce. Capt. Churchill opened a real-estate business in the south of France with his new wife, Jane Koyle, who survives him. Odette went to the hospital last January to help celebrate Capt. Churchill's 63d birthday. She lives in London and is married to Geoffrey Hallows, another former SOE officer.

Eugene Locke

DALLAS, May 1 (UPI)—Eugene Locke, 54, a trouble shooter in Vietnam for former President Lyndon B. Johnson and a 1968 Democratic candidate for governor of Texas, died Friday at St. Paul Hospital.

The cause of death was not known, but Mr. Locke had been unconscious for several months, a hospital spokesman said. He was operated on for a brain tumor last year.

Mr. Locke, a Texas lawyer, with oil, ranch and construction interests, was a close friend of Mr. Johnson, who appointed him ambassador to Pakistan in 1968 and deputy ambassador to South Vietnam in 1967. For his service he received the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Led Connally Campaign

A former chairman of the Texas Democratic executive committee, Mr. Locke had managed the successful campaign for Gov. John B. Connally in 1962, but was unsuccessful in his own bid for that office in 1968. He ran fifth in the Democratic primary election.

He had resigned from his post in Saigon, saying: "I have been in Vietnam nearly nine months. During that time we have made progress on every front—military, pacification, political, economic."

"With this improved situation I felt that I could appropriately leave Vietnam, and the President has agreed."

Lucie Noel

PARIS, May 1 (AP)—Lucie Noel, 72, Paris fashion editor of the Associated Press, died Saturday in the American Hospital at Neuilly after a long illness.

Mrs. Noel, whose real name was Elizabeth Leon, knew intimately the world of Paris haute couture, which she covered for four decades, including a period as fashion editor of the European Edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

It said the attempt occurred Saturday night and former King Ntare V died when supporters tried to free him from the former royal palace at Gitega.

King Ntare, overthrown in 1966 by Mr. Micombero, an army colonel, had been held at Gitega since his arrest a month ago. He returned from exile in West Germany in the belief he had received an amnesty.

The government accused him of killing while increasing in an attempt to regain his throne.

The broadcast from Bujumbura, the capital, said many persons had been killed or injured in fighting between dissidents and loyalist troops.

Burundi Reports
Coups Bid Fails;
Ex-King Is Slain

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 1 (UPI)—The Burundi government imposed an all-night curfew on the tiny central East African nation because of a coup attempt in which its former 25-year-old king died, according to a Burundi radio broadcast yesterday.

Burundi radio said the attempt to overthrow President Michel Micombero's five-year-old government was made by "monarchists and imperial agents."

It said the attempt occurred Saturday night and former King Ntare V died when supporters tried to free him from the former royal palace at Gitega.

King Ntare, overthrown in 1966 by Mr. Micombero, an army colonel, had been held at Gitega since his arrest a month ago. He returned from exile in West Germany in the belief he had received an amnesty.

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Bangladesh Tornado
May Have Killed 200

DAKKA, Bangladesh, May 1 (AP)—The official death count from a tornado that lashed parts of a district just north of Dacca stood at 29 today, but unofficial sources put the toll much higher.

Persons in the area affected, around Mymensingh, said as many as 200 Bengalis were killed by the Saturday-night twister.

Communications lines were down, but rescue workers reported property and crop damage in the district were extensive.

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Thursday, May 4, at 9 p.m.

Schubert Schumann - Liszt - Mahler - H. Wolf

Elisabeth SCHWARZKOPF

At the piano: Geoffrey PARSONS (Valse-Quintette)

Obituaries

Peter Churchill, Daring U.K. Agent in WWII

CANNES, France, May 1 (UPI).—Capt. Peter Churchill, 63, a famed British secret agent who operated in German-occupied France in World War II, died of spinal cancer in the British Hospital today.

Capt. Churchill a member of the Special Operations Executive, landed twice in France by submarine and small boat and twice by parachute to organize intelligence and sabotage work against the Germans.

He was betrayed and captured in 1943 and imprisoned. He was saved from execution only because the Germans believed he was a nephew or cousin of Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill.

Capt. Churchill was no relation, but did nothing to enlighten his captors.

Married His Courier

During his work in France, his courier was French-born Odette Sanson, who was captured with him in the Haute Savoie area. She was tortured but survived the war and they married. They divorced in 1955.

Both wrote books of their experiences and a movie was made. They both were awarded high decorations by the French and British governments. Capt. Churchill had a 95 percent disability pension from France.

Both Capt. Churchill and Odette remarried after their divorce. Capt. Churchill opened a real-estate business in the south of France with his new wife, Jane Koyle, who survives him. Odette went to the hospital last January to help celebrate Capt. Churchill's 63d birthday. She lives in London and is married to Geoffrey Hallows, another former SOE officer.

Eugene Locke

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Elisabeth SCHWARZKOPF

At the piano: Geoffrey PARSONS (Valse-Quintette)

Harry Joe Brown

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., May 1 (UPI)—Harry Joe Brown, 76, producer and director of many Western and adventure motion pictures, died Friday.

Mr. Brown, a law graduate of Syracuse University, who was associated with most of the major Hollywood studios during his long career, also produced the "Mr. and Mrs. North" and "Topper" television series.

His movies included "Captain Blood," "Down Argentine Way," "Alexander's Ragtime Band," and "Moon Over Miami."

He formed a production company with Randolph Scott in 1944, which made a number of movies starring the popular actor.

Reinhold Naegele

STUTTGART, May 1 (UPI)—Painter Reinhold Naegele, 88, died yesterday in a hospital after a long illness. Mr. Naegele, who quit the expressionist school of painting many years ago, won international fame for his paintings of the Swabian Alb landscape.

Chester Alan Arthur 3d

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1 (AP)—Chester Alan Arthur 3d, 71, grandson of America's 21st President and an early Bohemian who described himself as a "pre-hippie hippie," died Friday at the Veterans Administration hospital at Fort Miles here. He had devoted most of his time during the last decade to the study of astrology. Pressed for funds during the 1950s and 1960s, he became a familiar sight on the streets of San Francisco selling newspapers.

Mr. Arthur was active in politics and served as secretary of the California Democratic party during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. During re-decoration of the White House in the Kennedy administration, he helped Jacqueline Kennedy locate art objects stored and forgotten by previous Presidential occupants.

Gen. Luther Miller

WASHINGTON, May 1 (WP).—Maj. Gen. Luther Miller, 81, an Army chief of chaplains from 1945 to 1949, a canon of the Washington Cathedral for 12 years, died Thursday.

Gen. Miller, a fourth-generation clergyman, was graduated from the Chaplain School at Fort Knox, Ky., in 1922.

In his 29 years of active duty, he served at many posts throughout the country and overseas, including 33 months in the Pacific theater during World War II, where he was frequently at the front lines.

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NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter market, showing the high, low and last bid prices for 100 shares of net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. are not actual transactions but are representative of the market at which 100 securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markups, markdowns or commissions. Sales supplied by NASD.

High	Low	Last	Net
ACMAT Corp	7 1/2	7 1/2	1/4
ADA Financial	1 1/2	1 1/2	1/4
ADM Indus	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4
ADM Indus	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
ADM Indus	11 1/2	11 1/2	1/4
ADM Indus	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4
ADM Indus	11 1/2	11 1/2	1/4
ADM Indus	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4
ADM Indus	11 1/2	11 1/2	1/4
ADM Indus	12 1/2	12 1/2	1/4

High	Low	Last	Net
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4

Over-Counter Market

High	Low	Last	Net
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4

High	Low	Last	Net
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4
Amalgamated	25 1/2	25 1/2	1/4

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JEAN FRANCOIS BERNHEIM, Vice President

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JULIAN I. STOOPLER, Assistant Vice President

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1972— Stocks and Bonds
High, Low, Div. in \$ 100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg

72 1/2	44 1/2	Abell 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	ACE 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2

—1972— Stocks and Bonds
High, Low, Div. in \$ 100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg

72 1/2	44 1/2	Abell 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	ACE 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2

—1972— Stocks and Bonds
High, Low, Div. in \$ 100s. First, High, Low, Last, Chg

72 1/2	44 1/2	Abell 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	ACE 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
72 1/2	44 1/2	Adm 1.10	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2

Market Summary

May 2, 1972

Most Active—New York

GAFCORP	157,700	22
East Air	127,200	22
East Air	127,200	22
East Air	127,200	22
East Air	127,200	22
East Air	127,200	22
East Air	127,200	22
East Air	127,200	22
East Air	127,200	22
East Air	127,200	22

Most Active—American

Synco	160,500	22
East Air	127,200	22
East Air	127,200	22
East Air	127,200	22
East Air	127,200	22
East Air	127,200	22
East Air	127,200	22
East Air	127,200	22
East Air	127,200	22
East Air	127,200	22

Dow Jones Averages

30 Ind	292.15	15.15	292.15
30 Ind	292.15	15.15	292.15
30 Ind	292.15	15.15	292.15
30 Ind	292.15	15.15	292.15
30 Ind	292.15	15.15	292.15
30 Ind	292.15	15.15	292.15
30 Ind	292.15	15.15	292.15
30 Ind	292.15	15.15	292.15
30 Ind	292.15	15.15	292.15
30 Ind	292.15	15.15	292.15

Standard & Poor's

425 Industrials	1,244.44	55.55	1,244.44
425 Industrials	1,244.44	55.55	1,244.44
425 Industrials	1,244.44	55.55	1,244.44
425 Industrials	1,244.44	55.55	1,244.44
425 Industrials	1,244.44	55.55	1,244.44
425 Industrials	1,244.44	55.55	1,244.44
425 Industrials	1,244.44	55.55	1,244.44
425 Industrials	1,244.44	55.55	1,244.44
425 Industrials	1,244.44	55.55	1,244.44
425 Industrials	1,244.44	55.55	1,244.44

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

April 28	248,870	5.60	248,870
April 28	248,870	5.60	248,870
April 28	248,870	5.60	248,870
April 28	248,870	5.60	248,870
April 28	248,870	5.60	248,870
April 28	248,870	5.60	248,870
April 28	248,870	5.60	248,870
April 28	248,870	5.60	248,870
April 28	248,870	5.60	248,870
April 28	248,870	5.60	248,870

New Highs and Lows

Am Oil	157,700	22	157,700
Am Oil	157,700	22	157,700
Am Oil	157,700	22	157,700
Am Oil	157,700	22	157,700
Am Oil	157,700	22	157,700
Am Oil	157,700	22	157,700
Am Oil	157,700	22	157,700
Am Oil	157,700	22	157,700
Am Oil	157,700	22	157,700
Am Oil	157,700	22	157,700

Now - Direct by Air

The Value Line Investment Survey
The Value Line Convertible Survey
The Value Line Special Situations Survey

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121 Geneva & Switzerland
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WYLE
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Not available in _____

Not available in _____
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Not available in _____
Not available in _____
Not available in _____

1972					1971					1970					1969				
First	High	Low	Last	Net Chgs	High	Low	Last	Div.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chgs	High	Low	Last	Div.		
100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	0		

[illegible]**SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE**
ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS IN 1971

Société Générale de Banque, Belgium's largest bank, have just published their annual report which was submitted to the General Assembly of Shareholders on 25th April, 1972. The results of the first semester 1971 show further expansion of the bank's resources. Total assets and total liabilities amount to B.F. 259,278,069,582 against B.F. 231,723,708,776 in 1970.

Deposits and current accounts total B.F. 356,589,712,382, a B.F. 20,000 million increase against 1970 figures. The bank's certificates amount to B.F. 10,289,878,000 against B.F. 8,385,396,000 in 1970. Due to banks and subsidiaries are up from B.F. 51,000 million to B.F. 4,000 million.

Credit restrictions imposed by Banque Nationale de Belgique were curbed early in 1971 and finally lifted in September, as a result of which, the bank was able to make a considerable increase in its credit facilities. The bank's credit facilities under the 1971 agreement by the bank were availed of as of December, 1971, to the extent of B.F. 113,300 million against B.F. 98,500 million in 1970.

Government and government organization bonds exceed B.F. 79,000 million, or 10,000 million more than in 1970.

Net profit for the year amounts to B.F. 1,343,388,868, incorporating B.F. 142,769,916 resulting from adjustments of value of part of the shares of the bank's New York affiliates. Adding B.F. 160,878,598 brought forward distributable profit amounts to B.F. 1,335,247,466. Net profit per share amounts to B.F. 276 against B.F. 265 in 1970.

It was proposed to pay a dividend to the shareholders for a 20% withholding tax. The dividend of B.F. 147 to the holders of the 109,515,000 shares represents the 1971 stock capital of the bank. For the preceding year, the dividend per share amounted to B.F. 140 nett, or a rise by 5% from one year to the other.

In 1971, Société Générale de Banque expanded recently introduced services and took steps with management problems, known as the "Signa" model which provides financial engineering services to help corporate customers in determining the best plans for financing their expansion.

In 1971, the Government and government organizations raised funds in the capital market to the extent of B.F. 147,000 million through 11 bond issues, the management of which the bank participated actively. On the other hand, the bank participated in several issues on behalf of corporate customers or international organizations.

The bank's operations in the international market expanded further, in spite of widespread monetary uncertainty and the slackening of business conditions. This expansion was based on a large number of multinational customers, on the increasingly dense network of correspondents abroad and new ventures which ensure now a 117 unit coverage of the overseas market in 23 countries.

In the previous years, the bank provided full support for the finance of Belgium's international trade. In absolute terms, the bank's foreign trade credit rose to B.F. 5,500 million on December 31, 1971, were B.F. 17,600 million, which compares with B.F. 17,600 million a year earlier. The increase on the year was thus 30% and the figure represents 38% of the total acceptances of Belgian banks.

In the medium term finance of the Belgian export and imports, the bank entered into new arrangements with the Government to finance the supply of capital goods to Algeria, Mexico and Rumania. These arrangements are additional to those with twenty one other countries into which the bank had entered in earlier years. It also provided finance for several important Belgian works concerning equipment and infrastructure.

For the first time, the bank financed in its way included an electrolytic zinc plant and the manufacture of electrical material in Mexico, an oil tanker in Great Britain and the sinking out of a bauxite mine in Guinea, to a total value of B.F. 1,700 million. The bank again gave considerable support to the Creditexport finance pool, in which its participation has been raised to B.F. 6,500 million representing half the funds made available for the financing of the export of goods and services and the purchase of raw materials. There was a material growth in the activities of Bondtrade as a market place for dealings in international bonds.

The salient fact of the year was the decision by Bondtrade to make no further transactions in convertible bonds for their own account. They continue nevertheless with the sale of orders passed to them and publish the prices at which transactions took place.

Co-operation with the member banks of European Banks International Company (EBIC) was further evidenced by the opening of a joint representative office in London. On the other hand the genuine European character of EBIC was reinforced by the participation of two new partners, namely Société Générale de Banque and Creditanstalt Bankverein, Vienna, who number among the largest banking organizations in their respective countries.

 HILTON INTERNATIONAL IS A LOT OF LITTLE THINGS THAT ADD UP TO THE FINEST HOTELS IN AFRICA AND MADAGASCAR.
ADDIS ABABA HILTON ONLY LUXURY HOTEL IN ETHIOPIA. MADAGASCAR HILTON FIRST LUXURY HOTEL IN MALAGASY REPUBLIC.
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American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

April 14, 1972

Class A Common Stock
(\$.10 Par Value)

The First Boston Corporation

High Low Last Chge		Toronto Stocks		High Low Last	
INDUSTRIALS		Closing prices on May 1, 1972			
2606 Albrl	\$ 8 1/4 8 1/4 8 3/4 + 1/4			1100 Rarock	117 117
5000 Acklnds	\$ 10 9 9 1/2 + 1/2			15352 Sherritt	\$ 15 1/4 14 1/4
2521 Alca Inc	13 1/2 13 1/2 13 3/4 + 1/4			10447 Steep R	203 201
				2000 Sulfur	

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on May 1, 1972				High Low Last Ch'ge				High Low Last Ch'ge			
500 Ackland	\$ 10	9 7/8	9 7/8	- 1/8	2200 Sullivan	205	201	205	201	205	201
5250 Agre Ind	\$ 14	13 1/2	13 1/2	- 1/4	716 Teck A	535	530	535	530	535	530
1055 Albia G A	\$ 53 3/4	53 1/2	53 1/2	- 1/4							

[illegible]

Montreal Stock

281 GndSt	Ac	2474	2474	2474	-	1/4	2401 Simpsn Ltd	Ac	2676	2676	2676	-	1/4	2238 Chivalry	129	212	212	-	1/4	1350 Algoma	Ac	5124	1396	
281 GndSt	Cap	1714	1714	1714	-	1/4	955 Simpsn A	Ac	38	38	38	-	1/4	760 Caled	229	229	229	-	1/4	2933 Bank Mont	Ac	214	2172	
1294 GndSt	Life	14	14	14	-	1/4	70 Heral	Ac	11	11	11	-	1/4	1201 Bernhardt	167	167	167	-	1/4	481 Brincro	Ac	676	416	
480 Greyhnd	Ac	1834	1834	1834	-	1/4	13575 Stidslry Ltd	Ac	1534	1534	1534	-	1/4	495 CAE Ltd	180	180	180	-	1/4	495 CAE Ltd	Ac	751	714	
1165 Gulf Trust	Ac	134	134	134	-	1/4	6923 Steel	Ac	394	394	394	-	1/4	1144 Cdn Int Pow	440	440	440	-	1/4	171 Dea	Ac	267	293	
3123 Gulf Can	Ac	284	284	284	-	1/4	50 Tolecan Can	Ac	440	440	440	-	1/4	290 Comm Bk	5124	5124	5124	-	1/4	235 Cdn Barb	Ac	94	94	

SECURITIES DEALERS AND BANKERS

(underwriting wanted) by U.S. Oil, Gas & Mineral Corporation with U.S.\$100,000,000 authorized capitalization with assets in excess of \$51,000,000.

Seeks underwriters for U.S.\$6,000,000 "CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE" issue in Europe, 3 and 5 years, 9 3/4% and 10 1/2% interest. Excellent condition offered to underwriters.

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Please inquire in confidence to:

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American Stock Exchange Trading

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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U.S. \$40,000,000

**7-year loan
guaranteed by**

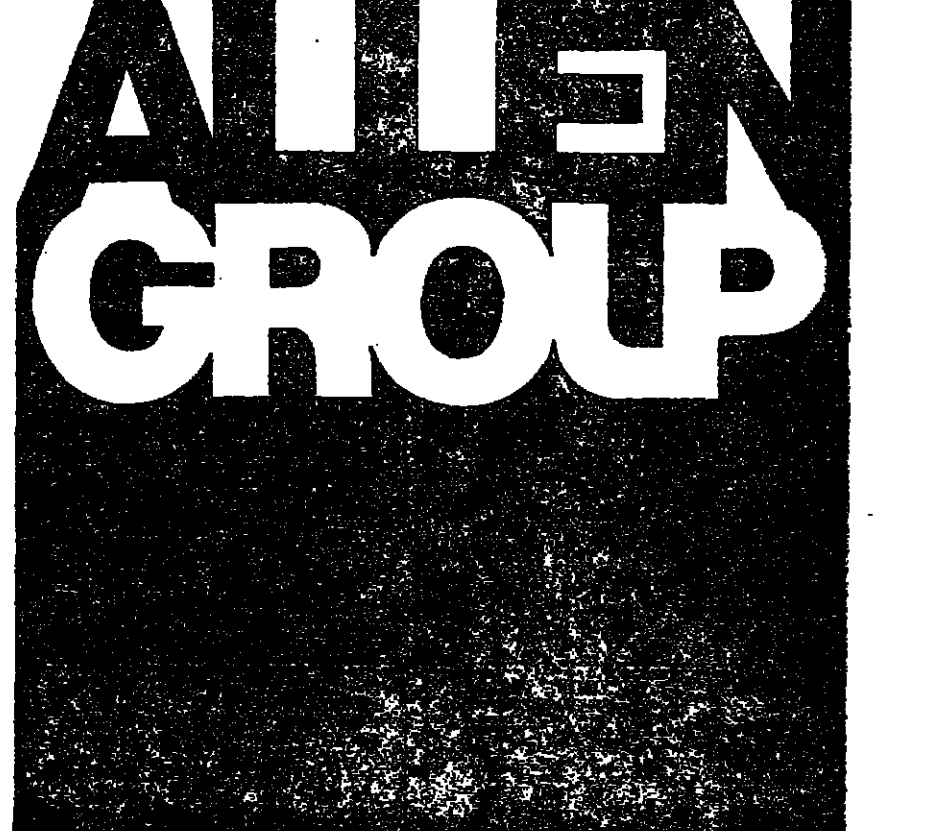
his loan has been arranged by:

FIRST CHICAGO LIMITED

and is being provided by:

The First National Bank of Chicago

United California Bank	The Toronto-Dominion Bank
Bankers Trust Company	City National Bank of Detroit
The Daiwa Bank Limited	The Fuji Bank, Limited
Girard Trust Bank	The Industrial Bank of Japan Limited
Irving Trust Company	Midland Bank Limited
The Bank of Kobe, Limited	The Bank of Nova Scotia
Marine Midland Bank-New York	The Mitsui Bank, Limited
The Tokai Bank, Limited	Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited



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	1969	ANNUAL 1970	1971	FIRST QUARTER 1971	1972
Sales*	\$97,684,000	\$112,093,000	\$123,255,000	\$26,775,000	\$34,487,000
Earnings per share*	\$4.49	\$2.97	\$1.18	\$2.28	\$3.35

*Footnote: Showing acquired companies from dates of acquisition and assuming retroactive application of 1988 accounting principle change. Where figures give effect to 4% stock dividend declared April 18, 1972.

Remember The Allen Group. You'll be hearing more about it in the days ahead. A Company on the move.
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If you'd like to take a closer look at The Allen Group, write Dept. 442 for the 1971 Annual Report and a special series of Profiles detailing the Company's growing commitments.

OPERATING IN WESTERN EUROPE THROUGH: A. Rohe GmbH, West Germany; Romelco GmbH, West Germany; G. Ochs, Gerate- und Baufinanz GmbH, West Germany; A. Rohe Ges.m.b.H., Austria; Societe de Promotion et d'Exploitation, California, S.A., France.

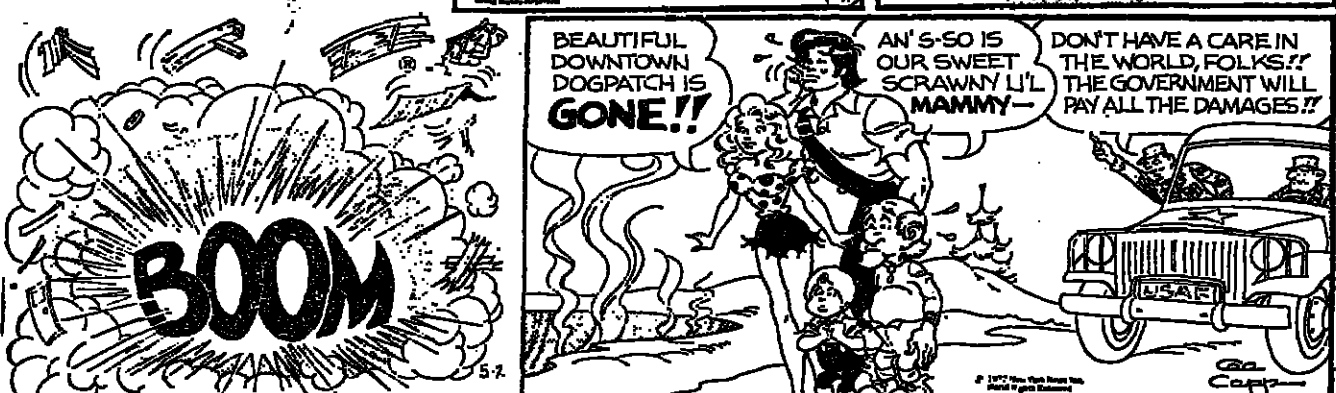
PEANUTS



LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



BUZ SAWYER



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Three no-trump is the normal contract on the diagrammed deal, and both teams reached it without difficulty when the hand was played in a recent U.S. tournament. In the auction shown, the two-diamond bid was "forcing Stayman" and South's rebid denied a major suit.

At both tables, West led the club queen, which was allowed to win, and South won the club continuation. South took the spade king, and ran the spade ten, losing to the queen. East was on lead in this position:

NORTH		SOUTH (D)	
A ♠	A ♠	K ♠	K ♠
A ♣	A ♣	Q ♣	Q ♣
Q ♣	Q ♣	J ♣	J ♣
J ♣	J ♣	10 ♣	10 ♣
10 ♣	10 ♣	9 ♣	9 ♣
9 ♣	9 ♣	8 ♣	8 ♣
8 ♣	8 ♣	7 ♣	7 ♣
7 ♣	7 ♣	6 ♣	6 ♣
6 ♣	6 ♣	5 ♣	5 ♣
5 ♣	5 ♣	4 ♣	4 ♣
4 ♣	4 ♣	3 ♣	3 ♣
3 ♣	3 ♣	2 ♣	2 ♣
2 ♣	2 ♣	1 ♣	1 ♣
1 ♣	1 ♣		

At both tables, East returned a low diamond and South played the king. But the play then diverged. At one table, West took the ace and shifted to the heart nine. Dummy ducked, East won with the jack and returned a diamond.

South now finessed against the jack, winning in dummy with the nine, and cashed his two spade winners. He knew that East was reduced to two vital cards in each red suit, and the lead of dummy's last club was a killer. Whether East gave up the guard for his

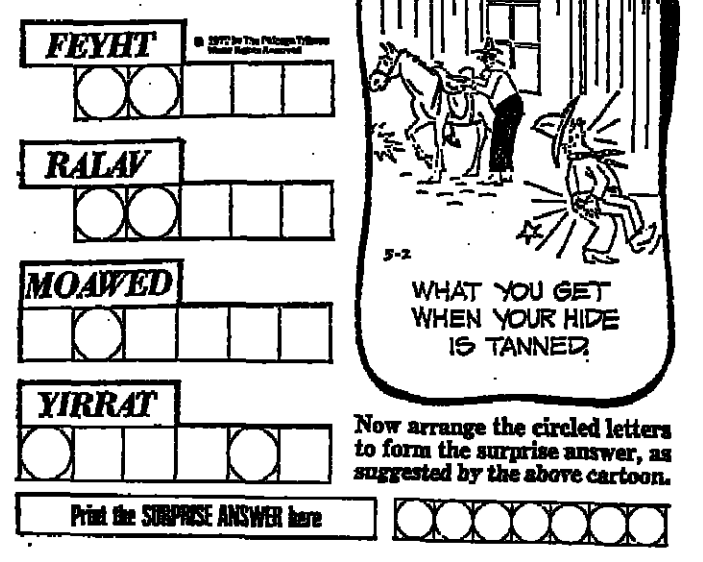
DENNIS THE MENACE



SHE'S AT LEAST 70 BUT SHE DOESN'T LOOK A DAY OVER 22... DENNIS, WHERE DID YOU GET THESE MAGAZINES?

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow) Saturday's Jumbles: ERUPT GAUGE PASTRY INCOME

Answers: They might be carried by card-GREETINGS

BOOKS

THE NICK ADAMS STORIES

By Ernest Hemingway. Charles Scribner's Sons. 268 pp. \$7.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

I like a murder in "Macbeth" that will not down, the ghosts of Hemingway's past writings continue to stalk us—those writings, that is, he did not publish in his lifetime, presumably because he thought them unpublishable. Only the estate can receive them without mixed emotions.

We have had "Islands in the Stream," the novel he set finally revised, which became a best seller through a remarkable nostalgia of Hemingway but showed only flashes of the master. Now at hand we have a book called "The Nick Adams Collection of 24 Stories and Sketches," of which eight have never been published. We are meant, I take it, to experience his never-written portrait of himself as a young man in this assemblage of all the stories featuring Nick Adams, his youthful alter ego. They are arranged in a chronology of literary, not real-life, time; the stories were written over a span of about 10 years. Some of them, such as "The Killers" and "The Two-Hearted River" are familiar; many of the new ones are the literary equivalent of the cannibalism of other stories that Hemingway cut out that have been resurrected on their own.

The first story, "Three Shots," for example, was originally part of "Indian Camp," in which Nick watches his father perform a caesarian section on an Indian woman while her husband, unable to bear her cries of pain, sits his throat. Alone, "Three Shots" stands as a vignette of a boy's fear, accorded sympathy by his father and impatience by his uncle. As part of the stark and spare "Indian Camp," however, it was clearly excess baggage and, knowing that it was cut out, one can only read it with admiration for the nascent and ruthlessly true artistic impulse that caused its excision.

Another fragment is "Night Before Landing," which paradoxically can only stand as a fragment: When one knows that it was a part of a novel Hemingway began and never finished about his war experiences, one senses the fragment slipping through one's hands and its ending sinking into inconclusiveness. It is not quite a short story; characters are picked up but they are pregnant with potential future actions. In Hemingway's best short stories, a curtain is parted then closed, revealing the center of a man's being. An energy flows between the two terminals arbitrarily defined by the categories of "short story" and "novel" that is the creative energy of the artist, yet the stronger expectation is the rounded wholeness of the short-story form.

One of the few completed "new" stories is called "Summer People," in which Nick moves in on a girl who is loved unrequitedly by a friend. The story echoes the perversity of love—Nick's desire for the girl, hers for him and a supererogatory passion of a third party. There is no just in the passions of the young so the lover whose constant makes him the most desired becomes the patsy, worthy only pity.

The only writing that was a good was what you made of. Hemingway wrote in "On Writing," rejecting autobiographical fiction, preferring to let a experience part in the darker recesses of his subconscious and en into imagined art. He fault James Joyce for his self-portrait in Stephen Daedalus in "Ulysses" and by implication we can see these Nick Adams stories as never meant to be autobiographical. Nick Adams unites them in name only and the best of the stories stand alone, not as links in a chain. "The Nick Adams Story" neither add nor detract from Hemingway's memory, and it is good to have a collection of good ones, but this present arrangement does not create a new synergism.

Mr. Lingeman is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

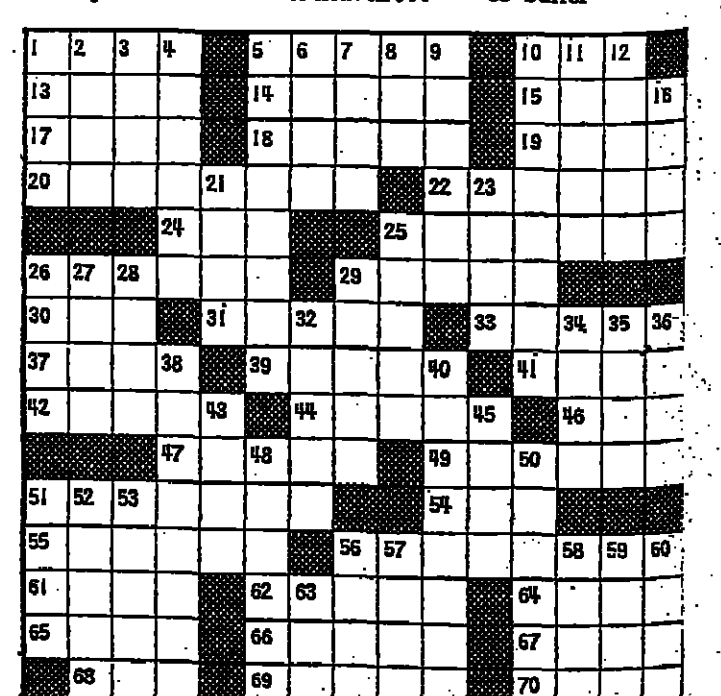
Best Sellers

The New York Times			
This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 100 bookstores in 64 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.			
This Week		Last Week	
FICTION			
1	The Winds of War, Wark,	1	22
2	The Word, Wallace, W. W.	2	4
3	The Executioner, Blatty, B. B.	3	46
4	Winesap, Bailey, B. B.	4	21
5	Captain and the Kings, Caldwell, C. C.	5	1
6	The Blue Knight, Wam- baugh, W. W.	7	8
7	The Day, De, D. D.	8	10
8	The Assassins, Kazan, K. K.	9	10
9	The Peter, Robbins, R. R.	8	21
10	Jonathan Livingston Sea- gull, Bach, B. B.	—	1
GENERAL			
1	The Game of the Foxes, Farago, F. F.	1	13
2	Eleaser and Franklin, Lash, L. L.	2	27
3	The Boys of Summer, Kahn, K. K.	10	2
4	Bring Me a Unicorn, Lin- dbergh, L. L.	8	—
5	The Defense Never Rests, Ball, With Aronson, A. A.	2	1
6	O.K.—You're O.K., O. O.	5	—
7	Report From Eagle Co., Harris, H. H.	4	—
8	Tracy and Hepburn, K. K.	—	—
9	The Moon's a Balloon, Mason, M. M.	6	1
These statistics are for the w			

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS					
1	"Baby" _____	51	Concern of	12	River of Wien
5	Officers: Abbr.	54	20 Across	16	Lasso
10	Downcast	55	Letter	21	Sea bird
13	One of Pittsburgh's three	56	Nautical	23	Kind of glade or green
14	New York city	61	Dark	25	Pub game
15	God of storms	62	Petrarch's inspiration	26	Perceive
17	Gypsies	64	Malay canoe	27	America's Cup, e.g.
18	Unpleasant	65	"I Never _____ for My Father"	28	Engrave
19	Wine: Prefix	66	Furrowed	29	Goddess of grain
20	Wage-price game plan	67	Economist Smith	32	Marks and lire
22	Wattle	68	Spanish article	34	Wells's "Bungay"
24	Stray	69	English art patron	35	God of love
25	Diminish, as the dollar	70	Norse first name	36	"_____ Mable"
26	Calif. city			38	Annual-report items
29	English poet Thomas			40	Frontier structure
30	Roadside sign			43	Darling: Irish
31	Rev. Gantry			45	German admiral
32	Graded			48	Sniff
37	"_____ homo"			50	Correspondent of sorts
39	Out of			51	Uncles, in Scotland
41	Olden days			52	Plotter's group
42	"Merry Widow" composer			53	Maine city
44	Sets of tables			56	Moon goddess
46	"_____ gloom of night."			57	Incensed
47	Cathedral windows			58	"Rheingold" role
49	Defy			59	Risk
				60	Defense missiles
				63	Suffer



Bruins Nip Rangers, 6-5

Ex-Doormat Expos Win 3 of 4 From Giants

He failed to make the Olympic-qualifying standard. Winner of Olympic gold in 1960, silver in 1964 and bronze in 1968, Boston now is almost 33 and holds a time-consuming job as a black student adviser at the University of Tennessee.

Boston again has the four-year itch known as Olympic fever. He

Lakers Knot NBA Playoff With Knicks at 1-1

Isaksson cleared 17-7 1/2 and then withdrew because of a pulled groin muscle.

Isaksson still won the event on fewer misses when Seagren failed to come close on three attempts at 18 1/2.

Other top winners were Reyvaldo Brown, 7-3 in the high

George Young won the 5,000-meter run in 13:53.4, although Georgetown's Steve Stageberg had led until Young passed him on the final lap.

(Kan.) State star, made a heave of 89-6 1/2 in a special shot-put event to break the regular Drake mark for the event of 88-3 1/2, set by Randy Matson, former Texas A & M world record holder, in 1967.

World record-holder Ralph Mann, former Brigham Young ace, finished third in 51.0. Mann set the world record for the event of 49.4 in the 1970 Drake Relays.

Another world class track star, sprinter Charlie Greene, finished fourth in a special 100-meter

vent, won by Ivory Crockett of Southern Illinois in 10.5. Greene's time was 10.6.

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